The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5602. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Latest Reports Regarding the Condition of Secretary Rawlins.

HIS DEATH MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

Significance of the Huss Celebration at Prague.

The Newest Candidates for the Spanish Throne.

Early Departure of Troops from Madrid for Cuba.

LARGE FIRE IN GOLDSBORO, N. C.

SECRETARY RAWLINS.

No Hopes of his Recovery—His Preparations for Death—Latest Reports of His Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—It was thought yesterday noon that Secretary RAWLINS was convalescent, but about 4 o'clock he began to fail. He rallied a little at 9 o'clock in the evening; at 11 o'clock, however, his pulse became very feeble, and he lay without any noticeable change until 8 o'clock this morning, when he called for and eat his breakfast, after which he directed the disposition of matters in relation to his own private business. At 11 o'clock there was a favorable change. During this afternoon various friends called, including Secretaries COX, FISH, and ROBESON, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, General SHERMAN, who returned to Washington this morning, Commissary-General EATON, General EAKIN of the Quartermaster's Department, Commissioner of Indian Affairs PARKER, and General HOWARD. Many inquiries were made during the day regarding his health at the house of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, General GILES A. SMITH of Illinois, with whom he has recently made his home. Dr. BLISS, who is the attendant physician, has been in constant consultation with Surgeon-General BARNES, Dr. NORRIS and others of like prominence.

The Secretary's personal friends are unwearied in their efforts to render service, while General DENT, of the President's household has, without intermission, remained at his bedside and sent telegrams to President GRANT regarding the condition of the Secretary. This afternoon, at his own request, he was visited by a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. WILSON, a stationed minister in this city, by whom he was baptized, and with whom at a subsequent hour he partook of the sacrament. He has, throughout his sickness, been conscious of his real condition, and has signed all papers which may affect the future circumstances of his family. At 8 o'clock to-night he was resting quietly. No aggravation of the symptoms is at present anticipated. There is no prospect of his final recovery. His moral courage is such that his life may be prolonged for a day. President GRANT is expected to arrive at Washington to-morrow. The condition of Secretary RAWLINS casts a gloom over the entire city, and is the theme of conversation in all circles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—12:30 A. M.—At 12:30 to-night Secretary RAWLINS appeared to be free from pain, and was asleep. There has been no perceptible change in his condition for the last three hours.

Return of the President to Washington on Account of General Rawlins' Illness—Letter to Hon. Roscoe Conkling.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 5.—The President left here on the 5:50 train, this afternoon, for Washington. He was to have left to-morrow morning for Utica, with his family, to visit Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, and where preparations were made, both socially and generally, to make his visit pleasant. The character of the dispatches received from Washington has induced the President to write the following letter:

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1869.

To Hon. Roscoe Conkling:

MY DEAR SIR: It is with extreme regret that the continued and dangerous illness of Secretary RAWLINS, whose relations with me have been so intimate from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day, compels me to forego the contemplated pleasure of a visit to your city to-morrow. I know that you, and my other friends, will appreciate the motive which calls me from a pleasure trip to the bedside of a comrade, who has rendered such signal service to his country, and whose death will cast a gloom over the nation. The most recent dispatches scarcely leave a hope that I may see him alive.

I am, very sincerely, yours,
U. S. GRANT.

PRUSSIA.

The Huss Anniversary Celebration at Prague—Its Character—The Races at Baden Baden.

PRAGUE, Sept. 5.—The celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of JOHN HSSE, commenced here yesterday. The city is crowded with strangers. Many English and French visitors are here, and a large number of Russian Sclaves have arrived to take part in the festivities. The character of the celebration is rather political than religious, and seems to have an anti-German tendency.

BADEN-BADEN, Sept. 5.—The races, which commenced on Tuesday, have been well attended. The principal event of the week took place yesterday, when the Grand Prize of Baden was run for. It was won by *Cerdague* beating by a neck, *Mortemin* second, and *Fliguy* third. Six started.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Stowe-Byron Matter—Letters of William Howitt and Mr. Aytoun—The Times on Cardinal Cullen's Pastoral Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT writes to the *Daily News* to-day on the Byron scandal. He says there is little doubt that the altered conduct of Lady BYRON toward her husband was the result of her father's representations, backed up by some odious story. He traces the conduct of the wife in buying up the husband's memoir and destroying it, and asks if the evidence of the party destroying the evidence of an opponent can be accepted. The same act of depriving BYRON of the opportunity for self-justification, deprived the wife of the right to advance fresh charges. The writer feels certain that this will be the ultimate verdict of the public.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mr. AYTOUN has also written a note defending Lord BYRON and discrediting the statements made by Mrs. STOWE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Times* comments as follows on Cardinal CULLEN's last pastoral letter, and on the claims put forth by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland: "They demand the overthrow of common education and the exaltation of denominationalism. The language of Archbishop CULLEN must provoke resentment. The pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy toward the State are intolerable. There is not one of their resolves on education which the people will not emphatically repudiate, and which, if brought before Parliament, will not be rejected. The lesson of the past two years seems lost on these prelates. They have not understood how a proposal of great moderation and acknowledged wisdom proved abortive last session, through the profound antipathy of Parliament to applying public money to Catholic uses. The present proposals are about as hopeless as any that could be propounded. England and Scotland will not listen to them; even in Ireland they will not command the assent of classes interested in higher education; and in Parliament they would be mentioned only to be condemned."

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Health—He is Thought to be Convalescing—Receptions at St. Cloud—The Senators' Convention Amendment.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—*La Public* (newspaper) states that the Emperor retired at a late hour on Friday night, was somewhat fatigued in the morning, and, consequently, did not preside at the Council of Ministers held on Saturday.

To-day the weather is unfavorable, and the Emperor still feels some weakness; but his physicians believe that the progress of convalescence cannot be interrupted any length of time.

A number of receptions are to take place at St. Cloud to-day, at some of which the Emperor will assist.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day is silent on the subject of the Emperor's health.

The *Presse* reports that the Emperor was unable to take his walk in the private park yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Senate, by a vote of 113 to 9, rejected an amendment to the Senatus Consultum proposing liberal reforms in the Constitution of the Senate. The amendment was offered by Senator BONJEAN and supported by Prince NAPOLEON.

SPAIN.

Queen Christina in Vichy—Her Motives—Early Departure of Troops for Cuba—Who Shall be King?—The Claims of the Duke of Genoa.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Queen CHRISTINA has gone to Vichy. It is rumored that she will endeavor to bring over General PRIM to the cause of Queen ISABELLA.

The arrival of Don CARLOS here is daily expected.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Four thousand troops will sail on the 9th or 10th inst. for Cuba, and 6,000 more will follow in a few days.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The *Imparcial*, of this city, says the chances of the Duke of GENOA are the best for the throne of Spain. It urges the Cortes to fix his majority at sixteen years.

CHINA.

Prince Kung's Dispatch to Minister Burlingame—Satisfaction with His Treaties—Chinese Laborers Abused by the Peruvian Government.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The London *Morning Post* says that Mr. BURLINGAME has received a dispatch from KUNG, expressing his entire satisfaction with the treaty, and announcing that the ratifications would be exchanged shortly.

Prince KUNG's dispatch to Mr. BURLINGAME thanks him for his services and asks him to intercede with the Peruvian Government in behalf of the Chinese laborers, who are badly treated in the mines and guano diggings of Peru.

MEXICO.

Particulars of the Conspiracy in the City of Mexico—Indian Revolt Suppressed—Annual National Fairs to be Held—Silver Mining.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 29, *via* Havana, Sept. 5.—Señor LERDO DE TEJADA has had some correspondence with the Prussian Minister in regard to a conspiracy which was attempted on the 20th inst. The latter congratulates JUAREZ on his success in frustrating the plot. The conspirators intended to seize a valuable *conducta* which was to pass through the capital on the 20th for Vera Cruz. The plot was revealed to the authorities, and many arrests have been made. The prisoners have been examined in secret, and the results of the investigation are not known.

Regiments are organizing to protect the Northern frontier from Indian incursions.

The Indian revolt in Michoacan has been suppressed.

The monument of the last Aztec Emperor was unvailed in the capital on the 13th with great ceremony.

A shock of earthquake was felt last week at Guadalajara.

A Legislature has been convened at the new State capital, Cuernavaca.

The Federal Government is succoring the families rendered destitute by the inundations in Jalisco.

Annual Fairs are to be held at the capital for the exhibition of national products.

Work has recommenced in the coal mines of San Luis Potosi.

The Mint at Zacatecas last year coined $5,000,000.

Subscriptions have been opened in Vera Cruz to aid the construction of a railroad to Jalapa.

The silver mines of Reel del Monte are yielding bounteously. It is estimated that one of these mines has produced ninety millions of dollars within the last ten years.

THE WEST INDIES.

Earthquake Shock at St. Thomas—Gonaives, Hayti, Bombarded—President Salnave at Port-au-Prince—Siege of Azua, St. Domingo—The Crops at Porto Rico.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 1, *via* Havana, Sept. 5.—The American war steamer *Kansas* arrived here from Rio Janeiro Aug. 29. The *Kansas* will sail for New-York on the 2d of September.

A shock of earthquake was felt here on the 29th ult.

The Governor of St. Thomas gave a ball in honor of the marriage of the Prince of DENMARK. The representatives of foreign Governments were present.

The steamer *Telegrafo* remains at Tortola.

HATI, Aug. 25, *via* Havana, Sept. 5.—The rebel steamers *Florida* and *Columbia* have bombarded the town of Gonaives. The British gunboat *Britomart* carried to Port-au-Prince 400 women from the town.

President SALNAVE raised the siege of Aux Cayes, and sailed with the steamers *Galatea* and *Salnave* to the port of Port-au-Prince. His steamers became disabled, and he was unable to operate against the town. SALNAVE is now anxiously awaiting the arrival of an iron-clad from the United States.

One dollar in gold is valued at $1,000 in the paper money of the Government.

ST. DOMINGO, Aug. 24.—Ex-President CABRAL continues the siege of Azua. President BAEZ has inspected the garrison at Azua and returned. The whole country remains unsettled.

PORTO RICO, Aug. 21, *via* Havana, Sept. 4.—The molasses and sugar crops have been finished. The health of the island is good.

A Fight at San Serapio—The Insurgents Retreat—Volunteering in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgents three times attacked the Spanish forces at San Serapio, but retreated finally with a loss of ten men.

The steamship *De Soto* sailed to-day for New-York.

The steamer *Florida* arrived to-day from St. Nazaire.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—Major LA CASA has had several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroya Blanco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and killed thirty of them. Committees have been appointed to promote enlistments for the volunteer reserve corps in this city. Money was subscribed at the Casino Espanol last night to buy Remington rifles for the Catalan volunteers.

The English war steamer *Philomel*, from Nassau, has arrived here.

VENEZUELA.

An Ex-Minister of Falcon Attacked by a Mob—He Flees to the American Consulate—President Monagos at Porto Cabello—The Elections.

CARACAS, Aug. 23.—Don GUZMAN BLANCO, formerly a Minister of President FALCON, gave a ball lately to the foreign ministers. While the festivities were in progress a mob attacked the house, crying, "Death to BLANCO."

Their intended victim made his escape to the American Consulate, and fled thence to Curacoa. The crowd believed that he sympathized with General PULGAR, now in rebellion at Maracaibo.

President MONAGOS is at Porto Cabello, organizing the army for an attack on Maracaibo. VILLEGAS is acting as head of the Executive during his absence.

The elections are progressing quietly, and will undoubtedly result favorably to MONAGOS.

CANADA.

The Governor-General's Levee at St. John—Speech of Sir John Young—The Hornet Case at Halifax—Departure of Naval Officers—End of the Ship Laborers' Riot.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 5.—The Governor-General of New-Brunswick held a levee yesterday, at which four addresses, signed by many of the citizens, were presented. The levee was held at the Dejeneur Skating Rink, and about 2,500 persons were present.

In response to the toast, "The Health of the Governor-General of the Province of New-Brunswick," Sir JOHN YOUNG said, that as the opposition to the union of the Province with Canada is dying away, he looked for a speedy reconciliation of all parties. The advantages gained by the union of England and Scotland, and the free traffic consequent, and the advantages conferred by the Zollverein during the last half century, are such results as should be looked for from this Confederation. He praised the energy of the people, pointed to the resources of the country, and urged the adoption of a good system of education by which the people would be prepared for the destiny before them; and hoped that they, appreciating all the advantages under a wise and safe Government, aided by all the arts of peace and by the good-fellowship of the United States, and led on by England, would grow to a prosperous, energetic and God-fearing people."

Speeches were also made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and Colonel WARNER, the United States Consul. The healths of the Queen and the President of the United States were enthusiastically drunk.

HALIFAX, Sept. 5.—The steamship *Hornet*, for Queenstown, which arrived here from Philadelphia for coal, was, on the complaint of the Spanish Consul, examined last Wednesday, but nothing was found on board to give sufficient cause for her detention. Upon the affidavit of a deserted sailor that the *Hornet* had arms on board she was hauled into Queen's Wharf and compelled to undergo a second examination, which is now progressing. As yet nothing has been found to warrant her delay. The Spanish Consul has given bonds to the amount of $30,000 for her detention, and the Captain of the steamer has presented a protest against further examination or detention.

Admiral MUNDY sailed yesterday in the British man-of-war *Revenge*, for England. A farewell address, signed by a large number of the citizens of Halifax, was presented to the Admiral in the Dock-yard, previous to his sailing.

Rear-Admiral MEQUET, of the French man-of-war *Semiramis*, and Captain ROLAND, of the *France*, sailed from this port at 5 o'clock this morning.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4.—The ship laborers' strike has ended. Arrangements have been entered into whereby the merchants agree in the choice of stevedores, and the laborers promise not to meddle with those employed on board the vessels under the stevedores selected by the Captains.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive here.

The number of vessels in port is fifty-eight less than at the same time last year.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Hon. Judge DAY has gone to Washington to examine into the boundary claims of the Hudson Bay Company.

PETROLIA, Sept. 4.—At 5 o'clock this morning the Great Western Wells, numbers 1 and 2, took fire, and everything above ground, consisting of 2,000 barrels tankage, two engine-houses and derricks, and 1,500 barrels of crude oil, were entirely destroyed. The loss will be about $10,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Conflagration in Goldsboro, N. C.—A Number of Buildings Burned—Loss $125,000.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sept. 5.—A terrible conflagration occurred here last night, by which the Wayne House, Masonic Hall, a lumber-yard and ten warehouses were destroyed. Loss, $125,000. The offices of the *Messenger* and the *Post* newspapers were also destroyed. They will resume publication soon.

Fire in Maine—A Railroad Bridge Destroyed.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 5.—The bridge on the Maine Central Railroad, in the western part of this town, 160 feet long, was destroyed by fire last night. It will take one or two days to replace it.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The Miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company to Resume Work—The Terms of the Compromise.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 4.—The miners and laborers employed along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Works held a meeting at Providence yesterday, and determined to resume work as soon as possible on the terms of the compromise. The result of the meeting has been communicated to the Superintendent of the Coal Department, and he is using all exertions in preparing for a resumption of work on Monday, Sept. 6. The men are to receive the same prices as the men at the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mines.

No Strike at Pottsville—The Report Contradicted.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 5.—No general strike has taken place here as was reported. A few of the collieries have suspended for various reasons—the want of orders, &c.

Powder Explosion in Maine—Two Men Thought to be Fatally Injured.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—A keg of patent powder exploded at Lake Sebago on Friday afternoon at the Portland Water Company's works, where three men were blasting, blowing the men some distance, and burning and wounding them considerably. The men, at last accounts, were alive; but two of them, it is feared, are fatally injured. The accident was occasioned by knocking out the bung with a stick which had been used in nitro-glycerine. A can containing forty pounds of glycerine was close by, but did not explode. The injured men were from New-York.

VIRGINIA.

Opinion of the Attorney-General—Powers of the Legislature—The Test Oath.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The following is Attorney-General HOAR's opinion, received this morning by General CANBY:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1869.

To Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 27, 1869, in which you request my opinion "upon so much of the questions submitted in the letter of the Commanding General of the First Military District, dated the 10th inst., and accompanying papers, copies of of which are inclosed, as refers to the legal qualifications of officers to be elected under the proposed Constitution of the State of Virginia; and especially upon the question whether persons elected to office in such State, under said Constitution, are required by the Supplemental Reconstruction act of July 19, 1867, to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed or referred to in section 2 of said act, before entering upon the duties of said office."

The latter question is the only one indicated with such distinctness as to enable me to be fully satisfied that its purport is apprehended; and I therefore confine my answer to that.

By the statute of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the adoption of a constitution for the State, and at the same time to elect officers under it subject to the approval of Congress. The vote has been taken in pursuance of the provisions of the act; and the election held and some parts of the Constitution submitted have been adopted by the people, and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the Constitution of Virginia, under which all of its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications as well as the duties of these officers will be determined by it. When Virginia is restored to its proper relations to the country as a State of the Union, its officers and Legislature will be such as the Constitution of the State provides—deriving their powers from that instrument; and it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirement of additional qualifications upon them different from those, which, under the Constitution of the United States, may be required in all the States. If therefore, any tests were to be imposed upon members of the Legislature not provided by the Constitution of Virginia, or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers, not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legitimate powers of Congress to all the States, the Legislature and officers would not, in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers of Virginia under its Constitution. I do not see that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsequent Legislatures. I am, therefore, of opinion that the oath prescribed by the statute of 1862, and by the statute of July 19, 1867, chapter 30, section 9, required to be taken by all persons "elected or appointed to office in the said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority," is not to be required of the officers of the State of Virginia, or members of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution. It does not seem to me that the provisions of this ninth section, which are applicable to the Government of the State under military authority, were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by whom the Government of the State is to be administered after its restoration. This opinion is strongly confirmed by a reference to the second section of the same act, which authorizes the commander of any district named in the act to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in said district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under the so-called State or the Government thereof, and to detail a competent officer or soldier of the army to perform such duties. It would be impossible to suppose that Congress could intend that a Legislature under the Constitution of a State could have its members appointed by a detail from soldiers of the army. The reasonable conclusions seems to me to be that it was not intended that any such Legislature should be allowed to exist and act until reconstruction was completed, except for the limited and qualified purposes requisite to reconstruction; but on the other hand I fully concur with the view of the General Commanding in Virginia that under the Reconstruction acts of Congress no officer or legislator is competent, or should be permitted to exercise any of the functions or power of his office within that State, except so far as those acts themselves provide, without taking the oath which is referred to in the statute of 1867 above quoted. The act of April 10, 1869, requires the Legislature to meet at a time which it designates. That it is to meet implies that it is to come together for some purpose. It is required under the previous law to act upon the question of adopting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before the admission of the State to representation in Congress. I am of opinion therefore that it may come together, organize and act upon that amendment; but that until Congress shall have approved the Constitution, and the action under it, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union by recognizing its form of government as republican, and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled, and could not, without violation of law, be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other function of a Legislature if the test oath has not been required of its members; and that no officer elected under the new Constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath, while the military Government continues. Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

CALIFORNIA.

The Speech of Ex-Secretary Seward at Sitka—The Coming Odd Fellows' Meeting—Completion of the Western Pacific Railroad—Earnings of the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Ex-Secretary SEWARD's speech at Sitka has been published. He gives a complete review of the resources and productions of the new Territory, expresses sanguine hopes of the future prosperity of Alaska, and says the people need a Territorial Government.

The Press of this city are unanimous in denouncing Ned Buntline for the scandalous statements made before the Chicago Temperance Convention, that seven-eighths of the adult population of California, male and female, die of drunkenness.

A committee of Odd Fellows has started for Omaha, to escort a delegation of the National Grand Lodge to San Francisco.

By the completion of the Western Pacific Railroad on Monday, cars now travel continuously from the harbors of New-York and Boston to the harbor of San Francisco. Arrangements have been made for carrying the through passengers and mails between Sacramento and San Francisco without transhipment inside of four hours.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for August were $572,000, showing a steady increase in passengers and freight since the opening of the through line.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

He is Thought to be Better—His Recovery Hoped for.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—Senator FESSENDEN passed a comfortable night last night. He has improved a little to-day, so that hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Long Branch Items—Close of the Hotels—A New Race Course.

LONG BRANCH, Sept 5.—The weather here for the past week has been very wintry. Nearly all the Summer boarders have returned home. The Continental, United States, Metropolitan and Stetson House close to-morrow for the season.

The last grand hop of the season took place at the Mansion House last evening, and was fully attended by the guests and visitors of the Branch.

Attorney-General BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania, returns home to-morrow to open the campaign for the Fall elections in Pennsylvania.

Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, of New-York, purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land at Oceanport, and will build a running and race-track on the same plan as the Fashion track. It will be ready by the 1st of May next.

WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee Situation—Internal Revenue Receipts—Revival of the Old Postage Stamps.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept 5.—It has been named that Governor SENTER, in his recent interview with the President, assured the latter substantially that he could not convene the old Legislature of Tennessee, because of constitutional objections, and at the same time expressed his earnest belief that the new Legislature would ratify the Fifteenth or suffrage amendment. I also learn that, contrary to what has been reported on the subject, the President made no request nor suggestion that the Legislature should be convened for this purpose. He will deal liberally with SENTER, and encourage all efforts to secure the adoption of the amendment by the incoming Legislature. The possible good that might result from the ratification of the amendment by the old Legislature, even were there no legal difficulties about it, might be more than counterbalanced by the probable indiscreet action of STOKES and his friends, who, in their present temper, are undoubtedly anxious to seize upon any means of interference which will nullify the result of the recent election, and as the old Legislature is decidedly with them, a line of action would be apt to follow inimical to the peace of the State, and wholly indefensible form a party point of view.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the month of July, 1868, were $16,189,642 92; for August same year, $13,900,385 78. The receipts for the month of July, 1869, were $21,578,634 94, and for August $15,015,396 81, a gain of $5,703,996 13. The receipts for the fiscal quarter ending Sept. 30, 1868, were $38,735,863 08, and it is estimated that for the corresponding quarter this year they will reach $48,000,000.

PERSONAL.

A son of an Ex-President of the United States from Virginia, who has become utterly debased by indulgence in strong drink, was to-day admitted to a charity ward in one of the hospitals of this city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

CHANGE IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

General TERRELL, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in order to remove the dissatisfaction expressed against the present postage stamps, proposes to change them; and with this view he has directed the Bank Note Company which furnishes them to prepare the designs for new issues. The heads of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, FRAKLIN, LINCOLN and JEFFERSON are to be restored in place of the present designs, to be represented as profile busts, each to represent the various denominations. The stamps are to be larger than those now in use, and oblong. Instead of 150 being printed on a sheet, there will be only 100. The former color—red—will also be restored. A month or two may elapse before the new stamps will be ready.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The Quartermaster-General's Office has issued the roll of honor No. 18, containing the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in the national cemeteries at Fort Harrison, Va.; Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C.; Port Hudson, La.; Brownsville, San Antonio and Galveston, Texas; Little Rock, Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Ark.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Mound City, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Springfield, Mo.; Forts Scott and Leavenworth, Kansas, and in local cemeteries and at military posts in Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas. The volume embraces the record of interments of 22,900 Union soldiers, the names of 11,530 being unknown. The reason why so small a portion of the graves at these places could be identified must be looked for in the fact that many bodies were hurriedly interred in isolated spots with only temporary marks, or with none at all; that these burials were mostly made at a very early period of the war, and that the ground was often in the hands of the enemy for a considerable period after the action; when, of course, it could not be expected that any permanent marks of identity would be established. This volume increases the total number of graves now recorded in printed form to about 193,000. Of the occupants of these graves the names of about 120,000 appear as known, (of those already printed,) about 73,000 as yet unknown. It is supposed there yet remain to be printed the records of about 120,000 graves of deceased Union soldiers and prisoners of war, making an aggregate of 305,000 graves of the occupants of which the names of about 100,000 will not at present, if ever, be recovered.

The Quartermaster's Department has also just issued volume XIX. of the Roll of Honor, containing the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in the National Cemeteries at Baltimore, Md.; Petersburg, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Florence, S. C., (additional;) Baton Rouge, La.; Fort St. Philippe, La.; Jefferson City, Mo.; and various posts in the States of Minnesota, and New-Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Indian, Montana, Utah and Washington Territories. This roll records the burial places of 17,453 deceased Union soldiers.

The Quartermaster also publishes a statement of the disposition of some of the bodies of deceased Union soldiers and prisoners of war, whose remains have been removed to national cemeteries in the Southern and Western States. Sixty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven bodies have been removed from 295 different localities to twenty-three of the national cemeteries.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN PERU.

Official information has reached Washington that the President of Peru has issued a decree for a public exhibition at Lima, in December, 1870, of agricultural and manufactured products; including models and machinery, native and foreign. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in gold are appropriated for premiums and expenses.

The Coming National Capital Convention—Delegates Appointed in Missouri—Arkansas to be Represented.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—Governor MCCLURG has appointed some of the most prominent men of the State as delegates to the National Capital Convention, to be held Oct. 20.

Governor CLAYTON, of Arkansas, has signified his intention to appoint a delegation to represent that State at the National Capital Convention.

The Abandoned Schooner L. S. Knight—Her Captain and Crew Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Captain E. T. SMITH and crew of the schooner *L. S. Knight*, which was picked up at sea abandoned and leaking on the 29th of August, were yesterday arrested on a charge of attempting to scuttle the vessel, and lodged in jail. The vessel was picked up thirteen hours after being abandoned.

Mutiny in a Pennsylvania Prison—Escape of Prisoners.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 5.—This morning three prisoners mutinied at the prison in this city. Two negroes picked the locks of their cells, and escaped into the corridor. They then bound the keeper, secured the keys, and opened the cell of a white man named CURTIS, who also made his escape.

The New-England Fair.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—The New-England Fair opens here on Tuesday. The entries are very large, and it will probably be the most successful exhibition ever given.

Heavy Verdict in a Revenue Case—$30,000 Worth of Whisky Confiscated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Omaha states that the jury in the United States Court, in the case of MCCOY & Co., distillers, for defrauding the Government, brought in a verdict confiscating all the property owned by the firm, amounting to nearly $30,000.

The National Horse Fair in Pennsylvania—Change of Time.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 5.—The National Horse Fair advertised to be held at this place on Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8, has been postponed until Oct. 19, 20, 21 and 22, on account of fairs being held at other places on the previous dates.

Death of an Old Newspaper Writer—He is Found Drowned.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—GEO. H. SALISBURY, one of the oldest newspaper writers in the State, was found drowned in Buffalo Creek this morning. The deceased has been partially deranged for a year or two past, and has been missing since Wednesday.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Speech by Senator Sherman—The Platforms of Rosecrans and Pendleton.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The Republicans of Clark County opened the campaign this evening with a large and enthusiastic meeting in the new and beautiful Opera-house in this city. Hon. PERRY STEWART presided, and after music by the Springfield Cornet Band introduced Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, who was received with applause, and addressed the meeting at length on the topics of the day. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are again required to enter upon a political canvass. This frequent recurrence of elections is the penalty that accompanies the blessings of self-government. The election this Fall is important. It is a State election involving the choice of a new Legislature and State officers; but it is also of interest to the nation at large. It involves the general policy of the Government, and of parties, on all national questions. We have had a feeble attempt by the Democratic party, defeated on old issues, and under old leaders, to take a new departure, in imitation of the example of their friends, the rebels of the South. General ROSECRANS declines the proffered leadership; but in declining he gives us his programme for the Democratic Party. He adopts nearly every principle of the Republican Party, but labels it Democratic instead of Republican. The best way to show the difference between ROSECRANS' Democracy, as he would have it, and PENDLETON's Democracy, as it is, is to compare the propositions of the two leaders.

General ROSECRANS says: "The enormous interest on our public debt is producing the most fearful inequalities in the distribution of capital." Who made the interest of the public debt so enormous? It was the Democratic Party—by opposing the war and casting doubts on the success of the National Government. Who prevented a reduction of the rate of interest? The Democratic Party—by casting doubt upon the public faith, and preventing a funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest.

General ROSECRANS says: "To effect this we must diminish our expenses at home, establish confidence in our political and administrative ability, and increase our credit abroad until our bonds in foreign markets are worth what our ability and certainty to pay warrant; and then, from the proceeds of the sales of a new issue, bearing a reasonable rate of interest, and subject to reasonable taxation, promptly redeem every existing bond the moment it becomes due." He says "to effect this (that is to reduce the rate of interest) we must," &c. This is precisely what the Republican Party is doing, and will continue to do; and precisely what the Democratic Party is trying to prevent us doing. We are reducing expenditure and establishing our credit, and with the proceeds of the sales of new bonds, bearing a lower rate of interest, mean to pay off the present debt. We passed a funding bill, fixing the rate of interest at four to four and a half per cent., and JOHNSON, with the hearty consent of the Democratic Party, pocketed it. General ROSECRANS says: "No local declarations, inviting a popular prejudgment of any legal questions about the terms of payment of the national bonds, should impair the priceless value of the public credit at a time when it is all-important to create the speediest means of ridding the country of those enormous oppressions. But every Democratic platform should tend to raise higher and higher the public credit, and to satisfy the people of Europe that the Democratic Party is the last party in the United States that proposes to whine or act reluctantly about the payment of the public debt, even though its present holders should have bought it below its fair value." What a severe commentary are these remarks of the General upon Mr. PENDLETON's course, and the Democratic platform. General ROSECRANS says the Democratic party must not "whine," but that party and its leader, Mr. PENDLETON, are doing nothing but "whine" and howl to the injury of the public credit. Mr. PENDLETON's letter of acceptance is a dismal whine, and every Democratic stump speech this Fall will take up and echo this same despairing cry. General ROSECRANS says: "An irredeemable paper currency, or one perpetually fluctuating in value, is a gigantic fraud on the people, a concentration of the evils of false weights and false measures, and most injurious to all classes, but especially to those who live by their labor." This is all most true; and I have myself said the same several times, and mean to repeat it. General ROSECRANS adds: "The Democracy should assert with renewed vigor and determination its old declaration in favor of a specie basis, and a paper currency, convertible at par into coin, at the will of the holder, and should take prompt and efficacious measures to raise our bonds to where the security they offer, and the interest they bear, ought to place them; so as to draw greenbacks after them to par with the least possible delay. This will relieve all classes, and especially the laboring, and, augmenting the value of our circulation twenty-five per cent., give a healthy and vigorous impulse to every department of business and industry." This, I am happy to say, is precisely the principle involved in the Funding bill, which proposes to put the note and the bond on the same footing, to be convertible into each other until both advance to the standard of gold. I am now happy to know that General ROSECRANS agrees with me exactly, and I need no longer fear the fierce denunciations of my Democratic friends for pressing, as I mean to do, this indispensable measure of financial legislation.

General ROSECRANS says: "Regarding all officers as servants of the people, and trustees of power for the common weal, Democracy favors such modes of appointments and tenures of office as reason and experience show best calculated to secure good conduct and efficiency in the public service, without regard to private interests, public customs or individual pretensions." This sounds very much like an approval of the Tenure-of-Office act. But I did not before know that the Democratic Party was in favor of that measure.

Again, he says: "The Democratic doctrine of suffrage requires a distinct reaffirmation. Democracy has always held that suffrage is not a natural right of every human being, nor of a particular sex or race." This looks as if the Democratic party, in its "reaffirmations" of principles, intends to be beforehand on woman suffrage, for he affirms that neither race nor sex is ground for exclusion. Where is Nasby? Again, he says: "The Democratic idea favors a broad rather than a narrow basis of suffrage. It is not unmindful or regardless of the rights of women, of minors, of property, or of inferior races; but seeing other effective and advantageous ways in which these can have their influence in all legislation affecting their interests, at present it prefers giving the right of voting to manhood, and qualifications which will tend to create bonds of political brotherhood between the rich and the poor, based on mutual interests, and to avert conflicts between capital and labor." Here he is out and out for manhood suffrage, with a promise in the future to go further.

Thus General ROSECRANS assumes and adopts all our Republican principles, in whole and in detail, and calls them Democratic; and then gives formal notice to all unbelievers to take back seats. He says: "Democrats whose mental organization or temper does not permit them to recognize existing facts, or conform their action to great popular changes, let them for the public good abdicate the leadership, and leave the energies of the people free to act in the line of life and progress."

Mark his words, "life and progress." Then the leaders must have been, heretofore, in the line of death and reaction. Most truly said. And now the Democratic Party falls back upon the old line of death and reaction, and nominate Mr. PENDLETON to stand in the shoes of General ROSECRANS. Parties sometimes commit strange antics, but this is the most marvelous of all. In this last sentiment of General ROSECRANS we heartily concur. I believe I utter the sentiment of all who hear me when I say that no man who has opposed the Government, and stood in the way of its progress during the trial time of war should ever be intrusted with power.

Now the fact is that the men who undertook the new departure did not understand their party. A few men would concur in the wise sentiments of General ROSECRANS, but the masses of the party never would, and therefore their Committee nominated, who? PENDLETON; a man who politically represents all that is unwise and vicious.

Let me read a few extracts from his speech, made after Sumter had been fired upon, and cannon planted on the banks of the Mississippi, and our Government humbled. Then he made a speech in Congress, in which he said: "Sir, the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable. Then, Sir, let the seceding States depart in peace! If they must leave the family mansion, I would signalize their departure by tokens of love," &c. And thus: "If you insist in waging this unholy war," &c. His unfortunate education in the baneful tenets of Calhoun Democracy, would have invited these States to go out peacefully from the Union. Following his advice, our country would have been broken up and ruined.

I cannot believe it possible that the people of Ohio will ever indorse that record of Mr. PENDLETON, by electing him Chief Magistrate of Ohio. As his colleague from Ohio in the House, I then felt it my duty to reply that Ohio never would consent to a separation of one State from the Union.

Now the war has been fought, the Union preserved, and slavery abolished, and the Democracy, headed by Mr. PENDLETON, come up and say, "Elect us to office."

When the war was over, and financial questions came up for consideration, Mr. PENDLETON came forward with his proposition to issue immense quantities of greenbacks, which would have sent their value down, down, down to the condition of the old Continental currency. If General ROSECRANS had said in so many words, "Let Mr. PENDLETON, Mr. VOORHEES, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and company retire from the party, or take back seats, and let the return to life and progress."

But, refer to the platform promulgated by this party, and see what it proposes. A prominent plank in this platform demands the taxation of Federal bonds. They have the Legislatures in Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Ohio. Why do not they tax these bonds? Simply because, under the National Constitution, it cannot be done. But they say the Federal Government should tax its own bonds. That is just what the Republican Party has done. The only constitutional method by which they can be taxed is by the income tax, and that we have levied. No direct tax can be made upon property, except by apportioning it, as representation is apportioned, among the States, and that would be oppressive to Ohio and the West.

The platform of the Democratic Party denounces the tax on tea, coffee, sugar and salt, as a measure for the benefit of New-England. Now I never knew before that the articles enumerated were New-England products. I supposed sugar, tea and coffee to be chiefly imported, and that salt was not a New-England product. The reference to New-England in the platform shows a spirit of petty sectional strife. The Democratic platform declares in favor of limited hours of labor. In the Democratic States, except New-Jersey, there are no laws fixing the hours of a legal day's work, while the Republican States generally have laws fixing ten hours as a legal day's work. A Republican Congress passed the law fixing eight hours as a legal day's work in Government workshops. For myself I claim no credit for this law, for I was opposed to it, believing that the laborers in Government shops should work as many hours as laborers in other kinds of employment. This platform declares in favor of free homesteads to actual settlers. This is refreshing, in view of the fact that when a Republican Congress passed a Homestead law, the last Democratic President, BUCHANAN, vetoed it; and it was only when we had a Republican President and Congress that such a law was passed and went into operation. Now the Democrats meet in convention and solemnly declare that they are in favor of free homesteads. They declare that they are opposed to grants of public lands to railroads, yet the first bill passed Congress for such a purpose was introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, a Democratic leader, and gave millions of acres to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Thus it is that a great party condescends to play the demagogue in the construction of platforms, made simply to catch voters. Mr. SHERMAN then discussed the financial question, showing, upon the authority of Treasurer SPINNER, that the expenses of the Government for the first six months of President GRANT's administration had been nearly forty-nine millions of dollars less than for a like period under the last Administration, and the actual reduction of the public debt had been still more than that amount, with no increase of taxation. The speech was frequently by applause, and at the close the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers.

TRAGEDY IN PORTLAND.

A Man Thrown Down Two Flights of Stairs and Fatally Injured.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, Sept. 4.

An unfortunate affair occurred last evening at Bradley's Hotel, corner of India and Commercial streets, by which a young man named PATRICK MURRAY received fatal injuries. The connected story, condensed from the statements of those in the house at the time, is as follows:

Thursday morning MURRAY arrived alone from Halifax on board the steamer *Carlotta*, and engaged board at the Bradley Hotel. He confessed that he had been on a spree, and his bodily and mental condition was that of a man just on the verge of delirium. Last evening when MURRAY went to supper he took a seat near some ladies and children, the family of the Captain of a tugboat. He seemed to be attracted by one of the ladies, and made some improper remark about her to an acquaintance at his side. When the ladies went up to their room MURRAY followed and made a demonstration that frightened them and they locked the door. MURRAY insisted that his wife was in the room and demanded admittance. Just at that moment ALEXANDER SHEA, the clerk of the house, came up stairs to show some newly-arrived guests to their rooms. MURRAY had his back against the door and his feet braced, and was trying to force an entrance. SHEA remonstrated with him, but MURRAY continued violent. The clerk clinched him and a struggle ensued, which lasted for a little time.

Mr. MURPHY, the landlord of the hotel, states that he was in the office at the time, and hearing the struggle, started to go up, and saw MURRAY standing on the stairs near the foot. He insisted that some one had his wife in a room above. The landlord tried to convince him of his mistake, and pacify him, but he continued violent at times, and said he had been thrown down stairs. Dr. FRENCH, who was visiting a patient in the house, came and asked MURRAY if he was hurt. He complained of his neck, shoulders and arms, but his injuries did not appear to be of a serious nature. As he continued to make a disturbance, Officer BARBER was sent for, who took him to the station. At the station he gave his version of the affair, and complained of his head. An officer was sent back to the hotel to inquire into the circumstances, who came back and reported everything quiet and orderly.

An hour and a half after MURRAY's arrest, as he was sitting in the patrolmen's room he suddenly fell from his chair in an unconscious state. He was taken into one of the lodging-rooms and Drs. TEWKSBURY, GORDON and SMALL were sent for. They found a depression of the skull and after consultation deemed an operation necessary. The scalp removed, a fracture about three inches in length on the right side was discovered. A portion of his skull was removed and everything done to relieve his sufferings, but in vain. MURRAY was living at 11 o'clock this morning, but was beyond the reach of professional skill. Whether he was thrown down stairs, or made a mis-step in the scuffle and fell, is a matter of doubt. He persisted in the statement that SHEA threw him down. He is a young man, of perhaps 30, a tailor by trade, and said last night that he has a wife and two children. MURPHY and SHEA are under arrest.

The Hartford Tragedy—Examination of McGuire, the Alleged Wife-Murderer.

From the Hartford Times, Sept. 4.

The Police Court was unusually crowded this morning, the principal attraction being MARTIN MCGUIRE, charged with the murder of his wife, whose preliminary examination had been adjourned till to-day. MCGUIRE came into Court looking rather better than he did on his first appearance there a week ago to-day, but rather pale and careworn. He appeared quite calm, and took his seat in the prisoners' dock with great composure. When the Grand Juror, S. F. JONES, Esq. rose to read the indictment against him, one of the Police officers stood in front of him, and MCGUIRE requested him to move aside, and he seemed deeply interested as Mr. JONES proceeded to read the document. On being asked by Judge MERRILL whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, MCGUIRE said: "I don't see my counsel here," referring to the absence of Hon. R. D. HUBBARD, who was engaged as principal counsel, ROGER WELLES, Esq., the associate counsel, only being present. The Judge informed MCGUIRE that it was not the intention of the Court to proceed with the trial until his counsel arrived, but merely to take his plea, whereupon MCGUIRE responded in a feeble voice "not guilty."

The witnesses called were Dr. Stearns, Dr. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Keran Garrity (father and mother of the murdered woman,) Wm. W. Charter, Miss Patterson, Caldwell Patterson, Thomas McGuire (son of the prisoner,) and C. B. Boardman. The testimony varies but little from that taken at the Coroner's inquest.

General Longstreet and His Ex-Rebel Friends.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Sept. 3.

We learn from a gentleman of our acquaintance that he has received a letter from General LONGSTREET, wherein he alludes, with much feeling, to the position he holds in the estimation of his old bosom friends. He affirms that the good of the country is what he had at heart, and claims that while he is politically damned, Virginia is commended for adopting the very class of ideas and the very line of action which he two years ago saw and stated was in the way of the inexorable logic of events. So far as we are concerned, in view of General LONGSTREET's past services, we have no word of censure for the "old war-horse," and cheerfully concede to him the same honesty of views that we claim for ourselves. To say the most, if faults he has committed, let the mantle of a generous charity cover them.

SOLAR HEAT.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Third Day of the Meeting at Northampton—Interesting Discussions—Another Important Paper Presented by Captain Ericsson—Solar Heat and the Temperature of the Surface of the Moon.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTON, Friday, Sept. 3, 1869.

The third and last day's session of the Academy was held yesterday. The meeting this year has called out some valuable and interesting dissertations and discussions. Among those who have been present, and have taken part in the meeting, are Professors HENRY, ALEXANDER, SILLIMAN, GOULD, PARKER and HALL, and several officers of the army and navy. Professor AGASSIZ was kept away by illness in his family. I sent you yesterday the remarkable essay of Captain ERICSSON, read by Mr. GIBBS, the Secretary of the Association; to-day I forward you a second essay, by the same distinguished engineer, on the temperature of the moon's surface. It was read yesterday, together with the letter to Professor HENRY, which I also send herewith:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1869.

Professor Joseph Henry, President of the National Academy of Science:

SIR: I beg of you to accept for the National Academy of Science the accompanying brief extract from my forthcoming essay on solar heat.

You will be surprised to learn that not for a single hour since the latter part of April has the sky been quite clear in this locality. The atmospheric temperature is sometimes high, but the dynamic energy of the sun, measused by units of heat developed, is very feeble. For instance, last Saturday when the thermometer indicated nearly 90° in the shade, with a bright sun, the dynamic energy was only 247.26 units to the square foot per hour, the zenith distance being 29° 5′. March 21, the solar energy was 294.89 units with a zenith distance of 40° 19′, the atmospheric temperature being then 2° below freezing point. I may add that at 7 o'clock A. M. on that day the thermometer marked 8° below freezing point.

I cannot omit adverting to the fact that by means of the solar calorimeter the presence of vapor in the atmosphere may be ascertained with much exactness. My observations show that when the atmosphere is densely charged with vapor the solar energy is reduced fully 100 units to the square foot per hour. Accordingly, a variation of 1-100 of the amount of aqueous particles in the air is readily detected by this instrument. Indeed, if a proper allowance be made for the difference of zenith distance, the register of *dynamic energy* of the sun is at the same time a correct register of the amount of vapor present in the atmosphere.

Regretting that the unfavorable state of the atmosphere has prevented my furnishing the intended useful information, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. ERICSSON.

SOLAR HEAT AND THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SURFACE OF THE MOON.

It was my intention to have forwarded before the meeting of the National Academy, certain tables connected with my investigations of solar heat alluded to in the communication of the 27th May; but, unfortunately, the weather has been so unfavorable for solar observations in the meantime, that my labors have been almost suspended. The sky in this locality has been so densely charged with vapors that the observed average dynamic energy developed by the sun's radiant heat has not reached three-fourths of that of ordinary seasons. It is proper to add, that I would not have ventured to submit my speculations relative to the temperature at the surface of the moon, contained in the communication referred to, had I not supposed that before the meeting of the National Academy I should have been able to demonstrate practically by the instruments which I have constructed, that the heat imparted to ponderable matter by the sun's rays, unless augmented by radiation from surrounding media, would be insufficient to render water, oils, or even mercury fluid. I trust, however, that the following brief statement of my labors connected with solar heat, will attract the attention of the National Academy.

Having some time ago ascertained with sufficient accuracy the absorbtion of calorific energy of rays reflected by a surface of polished silver, I constructed a thirty-five-inch *conical* reflector for ascertaining the intensity of the sun's radiant heat. This reflector, composed of cast iron of heavy substance, in order to secure perfect accuracy of form, was carefully lined with burnished silver and attached to a table provided with suitable mechanism for being kept in a position perpendicular to the sun. In its focus conical vessels of metal of various size were successively applied, their taper being such that the reflected solar rays were equally concentrated at each point, thus insuring perfect uniformity of temperature over their entire surface; appropriate means being at the same time adopted for preventing loss of heat by radiation at the ends of these vessels.

It should be observed that a *parabolic* reflector cannot be employed for ascertaining solar intensity, since the surface of any vessel exposed to the concentrated rays of such a reflector will be unequally heated. Thus, a small globe placed in the focus of a deep parabolic reflector will have its upper zones raised to a temperature many times greater than that of the lower zones. Nor is the lens, owing to aberation and other imperfections, suitable for the purpose of measuring accurately the augmentation of temperature under different degrees of concentration. But the *conical* reflector, with sides inclining 45° to the axis, offers perfectly accurate means for determining the degree of concentration. This will be readily understood. Let us assume that a conical vessel placed in the focus has the same depth through the axis as the reflector, and that the areas of the upper and lower planes bear the same relation to each other as the areas of the upper and lower planes of the reflector. The concentration of solar energy will then obviously be alike at every point exposed to the action of the reflected rays.

Referring to the preliminary investigations made by means of this conical reflector, it may be briefly stated that the augmentation of temperature produced by the concentration of the reflected solar heat on the several conical vessels experimented with, has established the fact beyond controversy that the true intensity of the sun's radiant heat marks a point on the thermometric scale nearer the absolute zero than the freezing point of water.

Sir JOHN HERSCHEL observes in his *Outlines of Astronomy* that in estimating the effect of solar radiation on temperature, we have to consider as our unit not the number of degrees above a purely arbitrary zero point, such as the freezing point of water or the zero of FAHRENHEIT'S scale, but the thermometric interval between the temperature indicated in two cases, and that which would be indicated did the sun not exist, which there is good reason to believe, he thinks, would be at least as low as 239° below the zero of FAHRENHEIT. On these grounds, Sir JOHN HERSCHEL calculates that an increase of one-fifteenth of the intensity of solor radiation, which is exerted when the earth is furthest away from the sun, will augment the atmospheric temperature 23° when the earth is nearest to him. At this rate the intensity of solar radiation, if *doubled*, would cause an augmentation of temperature of 15x23 =345°.

During the numerous trials which I have instituted, the concentration of the rays of a sunbeam of sixteen square inches of section upon an area of one square inch of the vessel placed in the focus of the 35-inch conical reflector, has in no instance exceeded 492° Fahrenheit under a perfectly clear sky and a zenith distance of the sun not exceeding 30°. This fact completely refutes the soundness of the views and the accuracy of the calculations adverted to, which, as they establish an augmentation of 23° for an increase of one-fifteenth of solar radiation, point to an augmentation of 23x15x16=5520° for the concentration of a sunbeam of sixteen square inches of section on an area of one square inch.

The startling fact that such a high degree of concentration of solar energy as 16 to 1 should not produce a greater heat than 492° Fahrenheit, naturally suggests doubts as to the reliability of the means employed for ascertaining the amount of augmentation of temperature attending the concentration of the sun's rays. To settle this point, and to show that the arrangement referred to involved no loss of the energy of the radiant heat by defective reflection and concentration, I determined to ascertain if the *dynamic energy* in units of heat developed by the action of the concentrated rays on the conical vessel placed in the focus of the reflector, was *sixteen times greater* for each square inch than the dynamic energy produced by the *direct* action of the sun also upon an area of one square inch. The conical vessel, placed in the focus of the reflector employed for the purpose, presented an area of 15.96 square inches to the action of the concentrated rays, while the section of the annular sunbeam reflected was 255.25 square inches. The diameter of the reflector, it will be proper to state, was thirty-five inches at the top and thirty inches at the bottom; the conical vessel 2.18 inches at the top and 1.87 inches at the bottom, the reflector and the vessel being both 2.50 inches deep through the axis. A small paddle wheel was applied within the conical vessel, operated by a rod passing through a stuffing-box inserted in the bottom, a delicate thermometer being at the same time inserted at the top. Previous to making an experiment the conical vessel was filled with *cold* water somewhat below 40°, and the paddle wheel kept in motion by appropriate mechanism in order to promote effectual circulation of the fluid contained within. The preparations being thus completed, the reflector was turned to the sun at the instant when the thermometric scale marked 40°, the time occupied in raising the temperature from 40° to 80° being accurately noted. The weight of the water and vessel having been previously ascertained, the calculation was readily made showing the number of units of heat developed during the operation. Numerous experiments have been instituted at different periods, all proving that the mode thus adopted for reflecting and concentrating the solar heat does not involve any other loss than that inseparable from the imperfection of the reflector, together with the loss caused by convection; the loss by *radiation* being counteracted, as will be seen hereafter. It will suffice to mention only one of these experiments, the one conducted Jan. 26, 1869, the sky being then very clear and the mean zenith distance of the sun during the experiment, 59° 47′. The result on this occasion was, that by the *direct* action of the radiant heat of the sun, one square inch of surface received 1.8099 unit of heat, while the concentrated reflected rays on the vessel placed in the focus of the reflector developed 20.7792 units to the square inch. But as 16 square inches of sunbeam were concentrated on one square inch of surface, the result must be divided by 16. We find accordingly that by the adopted mode of concentrating the solar heat its energy was reduced from 1.8099 to 1.2987. To this latter amount must be added 0.3619 unit for loss attending the imperfect reflection of the rays, together with loss caused by convection. The temperature of the reflector and that of the room during the experiment being maintained at 60°, while the *mean* temperature of the conical vessel was also 60°, (starting at 40°, ending at 80°,) it will be seen that no loss by *radiation* took place. Evidently as much heat was radiated toward the conical vessel during the first half of the operation as that radiated from it during the latter half. A dynamic energy, represented by 1.6606 unit, was, therefore, actually transmitted by a sunbeam of one square inch of section during the trial, although the conical vessel did not receive the whole of that energy. The *direct* action of the radiant heat being as stated 1,8099 unit, the difference (8.25 per cent.) is altogether too small to admit of a doubt respecting the accuracy of the adopted method. It will be objected to by those who are conversant with the laws of radiation, that although the means resorted to for *reflecting and concentrating the rays* are not defective, the temperature of the vessel placed in the focus of the reflector would have been much higher than 492°, but for the loss of heat by *radiation*. It is true that at such high temperatures the loss from that cause is very considerable; but the experiments of PICLET and the formula of DULONG enable us to determine its precise amount. The correction being made, and the loss of 0.23 of the radiant heat sustained during the passage of the solar rays through the atmosphere being added, it will be found by dividing the sum total of energy by 16 that the *real intensity of the sun's radiant heat before entering the earth's atmosphere* is marked by a thermometric interval of only 70°, the interval on the thermometric scale when water freezes being 461°.

The writer cheerfully admits that the method thus described of ascertaining the intensity of the sun's radiant heat, while it unquestionably demonstrates the fallacy of the views generally entertained on the subject, is not adequate to determine that intensity with desirable exactness. Impressed with this fact, he has constructed the *Solar Thermometer* referred to in a previous communication, an instrument intended to show by *inspection* the real intensity of solar heat. This instrument is so contrived that the rays of the sun act in a vacuum on an air thermometer provided with a large flattened bulb of metal, two inches in diameter, protected by efficient non-conductor, all but the flat surface which receives the rays. This surface is permitted to radiate its heats freely against sur rounding substances kept at the lowest possible temperature by external currents of expanded dry air, previously compressed to a high degree in a refrigerator cooled by solidified carbonic acid gas. In other words, the flattened bulb *receives no other heat than that supplied by solar radiation*. It should be mentioned that the solar thermometer is placed under a lens of such a curvature as to compensate, by concentration of the rays, for the loss of calorific energy attending their passage through the transparent substance of the vacuum.

The preceding account of the preliminary investigations made relative to the real intensity of the sun's radiant heat, it is hoped will, notwithstanding its brevity, be deemed sufficient to induce those who oppose the views I have expressed in a previous communication concerning the temperature at the moon's surface, to give the subject a calm consideration. At first sight it would appear that the high temperature of terrestrial objects is inconsistent with the asserted feeble intensity of solar heat. A satisfactory explanation of this apparent inconsistency will, however, be found in that wonderful property of the sun's radiant heat that, under certain conditions, it is capable, notwithstanding its feeble intensity, of increasing the temperature of substances previously heated to any degree. The bulb of a thermometer screened from the sun, and heated by surrounding radiation to maximum solar heat, say 150°, will have its temperature increased as much by the sun's rays when the screen is removed as a bulb exposed to the sun and cooled by surrounding radiators which are kept below FAHRENHEIT'S zero. Hence the high temperature of terrestrial objects admits of an easy explanation. Solar heat in the first instance communicates its feeble intensity to the earth, which by convection, imparts the received heat to the surrounding atmosphere. A very low stationary temperature, an equilibrium to be disturbed only by the cooling effects of an ascending current of air, would result from solar radiation but for the fact that up to a certain differential temperature ponderable matter cannot by radiation part with heat as rapidly as it is supplied by the sun. The detail of the mechanism of the solar system presents probably nothing of higher importance than this property of solar radiation to overcome the radiating power of ponderable matter. *Without* this wise provision the earth, although surrounded with an atmosphere, would, like the moon, ever remain a frozen desert; cold would pervade the whole planetary world, rendering organic life impossible. *With* it, animate existence, as far as it depends on heat, is not less possible on Jupiter and Saturn than on our planet.

It would not be difficult to prove by positive demonstration that a certain change of the density and other properties of our atmosphere would modify terrestrial temperature to almost any extent. Nor would it be difficult to show why under existing circumstances that temperature, owing to *accumulation*, reaches 560° above absolute zero, although solar heat, unaided by the accumulation which results from the presence of an atmosphere, is but a fraction of the stated high terrestrial temperature.

The question is now in order, what would happen as regards temperature if the atmosphere were removed, and the feeble radiant heat which the sun transmits to the surface of the earth were not partially returned and thereby allowed to accumulate, but permitted to radiate into space? The reply to this query is self evident. Terrestrial temperature would reach no higher than that corresponding with the actual intensity of solar radiation which, as before demonstrated, marks a point on the thermometric scale which is much nearer to absolute zero than the freezing point of water.

In view of the foregoing, are we not forced to dissent from Sir JOHN HERSCHEL'S opinion that the heat of the moon's surface when presented to the sun, much exceeds that of boiling water? Lord ROSSE'S estimate that at lunar mid-day the temperature of the surface is 500° Fahrenheit, scarcely merits consideration. Raised to such a high temperature, our satellite, with its feeble attraction, could not possibly be without an envelope of gases of some kind. Indeed, nothing but the assumption of *extreme* cold offers a satisfactory explanation of the absence of any gaseous envelope round a planetary body, which, on account of its near proximity, cannot vary much from the earth as regards its composition. The supposition that this neighboring body is devoid of water, "dried up and sun-burnt," will assuredly prove one of the greatest mistakes ever committed by physicists.

The small attractive force of the moon, together with the circumstance that it moves in an immediate vacuum, reduces the boiling temperature of water on its surface so much that, unless wholly devoid of fluids, clouds of steam would be observed if Sir JOHN HERSCHEL'S opinion was correct as to temperature. But we may dismiss all speculation, based on the assumption of high temperature, as profitless. The moon has no atmosphere to return the heat which it parts with by radiation into space, and hence the temperature of its surface (leaving out of consideration the improbable effect of internal heat) cannot exceed that produced by the direct action of the sun's feeble radiation. Increment by accumulation is impossible, as there is no envelope of ponderable matter round the moon to return any portion of the heat lost by radiation; and but for the excess of energy of solar radiation over that exerted by the radiation of gross matter, the surface of our satellite would forever remain at absolute zero.

Stellar heat might possibly modify lunar temperature, but if that source of heat, as Sir JOHN HERSCHEL suggests, bears the same relation to solar heat as stellar light to solar light, we may well dismiss the subject.

Regarding the physical constitution of the moon's surface with reference to its low temperature, the writer has additional reasons for pressing the views expressed in a former communication to the National Academy. The early formation of immense masses of ice, upheaved and broken at a later period; the peculiar circular cavities; the conical projections and annular mounds of snow or congealed water, it is contended, are the inevitable results of internal heat, water and intense cold on the moon's surface. Those who deem the formation of lofty projections of congealed water impossible, will do well to take into account the important fact that while the cohesive force within the mass remains undiminished, the weight of ice on the moon is only one-sixth of that on the earth. An iceberg on the moon 3,000 feet high sustains, accordingly, no greater pressure at its base than icebergs 500 feet high in our polar regions. Let us bear in mind also the increased tenacity of ice in resisting pressure at very low temperatures. The advocates of the volcanic theory who mistake the bright cliffs of upheaved and broken masses of ice for "glittering lava," and who cannot offer any reasonable explanation concerning the formation of those slender, pointed cones which stand isolated on the flat bottoms of the walled lunar planes, will also do well to consider what would be the effect of a warm spring projecting its water under a temperature some 300° below freezing point, the weight and hydrostatic pressure being only one-sixth of what we know. Observers who have had experience in high northern latitudes and witnessed the effect of brooks being dammed up during severe Winter, viz: the formation of small mountains of ice in a single day, will understand what would be the result of a warm spring under the before-stated conditions. It scarcely needs demonstration to prove that such a spring would continue to raise a conical mound of ice until such an altitude had been attained that the temperature of the upper part of the rising column of water was reduced by gradual cooling to the freezing point; or the hydrostatic pressure sufficient to overcome the internal energy; or lastly, powerful enough to burst the icy structure at its base. Neither supposition is admissible. Water on the moon's surface is so light that a vertical column of 13.5 feet exerts a pressure of only one pound to the square inch. A cone of ice, therefore, of 3,000 feet in height would be formed with an internal hydrostatic pressure of only 220 pounds to the square inch. Consequently no reasonable limit can be assigned to the altitude of cones of ice formed as supposed on the moon's surface.

But, the theory of *extreme cold*, in connection with the feeble gravitation on the lunar surface, also suffices to explain the formation of the lofty conical projections, even if we assume that they are composed of some *volcanic* substance such as lava. The rapid cooling of the fused matter after leaving the central opening would prevent any considerable latteral extension, thus promoting a very rapid upward growth of the mound. The trifling weight of lava on the moon (bulk for bulk less than dry pine wood) would at the same time call for only a fraction of the force necessary to elevate the fused matter of the volcanos on the earth.

(Signed) J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1869.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

Address of the Republican Executive Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, JACKSON, Aug. 23, 1869.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time is rapidly approaching when the people of Mississippi are to be offered another opportunity of restoring civil government and returning the State to her normal position in the Union. The excitement, bloodshed, disaster and ruin of the past eight years, admonish us that only by placing ourselves in harmony with the General Government and turning our attention to developing the material resources of the State, can we become prosperous and happy.

While the State remains out of the Union we shall continue to be harassed with doubts and fears; capital and immigration will stand aloof; internal improvements will be neglected; agriculture will languish; schools will not be established; the youth of the land will grow up in ignorance and vice, and all those institutions and enterprises, which contribute to build up a great and powerful State, will be neglected and dwindle for want of proper support. Under this unsettled and deplorable state of affairs, the Republican Party comes to your relief; and, backed by President GRANT and his Administration and the loyal people of the nation, offers such guarantees as cannot be otherwise than acceptable to a people earnestly desiring harmony and peace.

The pledge of "general amnesty and universal suffrage," which is a part of our platform and emblazoned upon our banners, is made in a spirit of concession which ought not to be misconstrued or rejected. Disfranchisement and disqualifications, as imposed by Congress, were intended to be only temporary, and the Republican Party of Mississippi, believing that the time has come when they ought to be abolished, has wisely declared in favor of their repeal. We therefore recommend that all those proscriptive sections of the new Constitution submitted by President GRANT to a separate vote of the people, be voted down. But section 5 of article 12, which prohibits the credit of the State from being pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation, and which is also submitted by the President for a separate vote, we recommend to be retained in the Constitution as a protection to the people against the influence of large corporations, associations and rings, which experience teaches us have sometimes been able to control legislation, to the ruin of the finances of a State.

In entering upon the present canvass for the restoration of our State to the Union, we desire to allay as far as possible all bitterness of feeling, by encouraging a free expression of sentiment and a fair discussion of the issues involved.

Believing that the only attainable basis on which reconstruction can be accomplished is through the Republican Party, whose principles are liberal and just, we ask our people to act not from prejudices or passion, nor upon the advice of unreliable and unprincipled politicians, who are willing to abandon principle for the sake of spoils, but coolly and considerately from your own sense of right and duty, with the experience of the past as your guide. In due time the party will place in nomination an unexceptionable State ticket, and for members of Congress and the State Legislature, composed of men thoroughly identified with the interests of the State, and whose known character for consistency and integrity shall entitle them to general confidence and support.

Under the full belief that a bright future awaits the people of Mississippi if they shall act wisely and justly, and with thankful hearts to a kind Providence that presides over the destinies of nations for the privileges and blessings we already enjoy, we shall continue to labor to uphold the flag of our country, and to secure to ourselves and our posterity all the rights pertaining to American citizenship.

In view, therefore, of the importance which every citizen must attach to early reconstruction and the restoration of civil government in our State, we invite all good men to coöperate with us in bringing about the desirable objects above enumerated.

Very respectfully,

Your fellow citizens.

Signed by JAMES H. PIERCE, Chairman, and the members of the Committee.

A DAY IN GREEN-WOOD.

Rambles Amid the Tombs of the Living and the Dead—The Vaults, Graves and Monuments of the Cemetery—Interesting Record of the Sleepers—Recent Improvement of the Grounds.

Twenty years ago, or thereabouts, when the old Gowanus stages carried the visitor to Green-Wood—while its western entrance was yet incomplete and its present magnificent northern one still in the far future, and long ere the location or extent of Central or Prospect Parks was even remotely contemplated, this beautiful and fragrant city of the dead began to be the favorite resort of all Brooklyn, and no small proportion of New-York. Up to that period and for years subsequently, the old settlement of Gowanus Bay and its surrounding neighborhood had exhibited comparatively no signs of extension or improvement, and in locating the cemetery at this point it was deemed beyond the inroads of commerce or imperative public improvement for centuries to come, if not to the end of time. Yet not more than a quarter of a century has passed, and the City's highways already crowd on all sides the habitations of the dead, and more than once has it been whispered that the tombs in which they repose shall be razed to give place to dwellings for the living. Few, indeed, it must be confessed, not thoroughly imbued with sacred respect for the dead, could stand on thep lateau above the main entrance, and gaze on the magnificent panorama which New-York Bay and its surroundings present to the eye, without feeling almost envious of the unappreciative sleepers around them, on whose closed eyes and pulseless hearts all this wealth of site and scenery seems wasted. On no point, however, is civilized humanity more in accord than in the desire for a becoming and suitably-arranged resting-place in death—and nowhere certainly has this desire been more fully and even lavishly met than in Green-Wood. A stroll around its endless labyrinths of walks, if it teaches no higher lesson, will at least show us the way-marks of human affection, taste and piety, as well as the vanities and eccentricities of both the living and the dead. Stopping but a second to glance at the oft-described illustrations over the archways of the main entrance, it may be interesting to take a quiet ramble amid the dwelling-places of the one hundred and forty-two thousand sleepers, great and small, who rest in Green-Wood, halting here and there to note such names or sentiments as may attract attention.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Turning to the left into Battle-avenue, the first that stares us in the face is the imposing granite temple of JOHN ANDERSON, the tobacconist, on the brow of Battle Hill. Conspicuous enough in the Cemetery, it is still more so when viewed from the bay, and those who may rest within, if they cannot gaze on the wayfarers who journey to and from the great commercial Metropolis, may at least carry with them to the tomb the flattering assurance that not a few of those wayfarers will gaze toward them, and curiously inquire the associations of that massive pile.

JAMES W. GERARD.

Moving nearer, and still gazing on the Anderson tomb, we almost pass unnoticed the modest and graceful vault of JAMES W. GERARD, which, though of granite also, is less conspicuous and more tasteful than his neighbor's. Above it, rising from the grassy sward, is a finely-chiseled marble monument. On a disc about five feet high is the figure of Faith, bowed on one knee, with the right hand resting on an urn, the whole being in excellent taste. This piece of statuary was imported from Italy, and cost, together with the vault, $13,000. On the tablet is the following inscription:

"In memory of ELIZA, wife of JAMES W. GERARD. Died April 10, 1866; and of their daughter JULIETTE ANN, wife of THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, died July 27, 1866. Mother and daughter united in life, in death they are not divided."

MICHAEL PASTICALDI.

The next that arrests the attention is the grave of MICHAEL PASTICALDI, worthy of notice for the remarkable neatness with which it is adorned. Richly covered with flowers in full bloom, surrounded by a neatly graveled walk, and with a richly carved group at its head, his grave is a model of neatness and taste. The group is of marble, the chief figure being a female with flowing robe standing erect; on her right arm she bears a babe, while her left presses the head of a beautiful curly-haired boy. The dice bears on its face the following inscription:

"MICHAEL PASTICALDI, native of Leghorn, in Tuscany, who died at New-York, after a residence of seventeen years, on the 21st of November, 1862, aged 46 years."

THADEUS BURR WAKEMAN.

Along Highland-avenue is passed the tall marble column erected to the memory of THADEUS BURR WAKEMAN, by the American Institute, of which he was one of the founders, and for many years a member and corresponding secretary. There is nothing in it to attract attention except as being a mark of esteem for him in whose memory it was raised.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Turning into Bay Side Dell we come upon the colossal bronze statue of DE WITT CLINTON, standing within a small railed circle in solitary and massive grandeur. This statue was so fully described, as well as inspected, at the time it was on exhibition in the City Hall Park on its way to its present position, that it becomes unnecessary to say anything more on the subject now, except to mention the peculiarities of the site in which it has been placed. Erected in a deep glen surrounded by high bluffs, out of view of every one until right upon it, one can hardly imagine why it was placed there, unless to reduce the massive proportions by comparison with the surrounding hills, or else because the location was the nearest illustration to be found of the great canal which earned for him such honor and renown.

THE BENNETT GROUPE.

Moving back toward Battle-avenue the "Bennett Groupe" is reached. On the iron gate is the name, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and within, in front of three small graves, is a groupe of statuary bearing on its base the name CASONI and ISOLA, sculptors. This groupe is regarded as the finest piece of statuary in the cemetery, not excepting the famous Canda monument. On a marble dice four feet high stands an angel, who with one hand bears aloft a tiny little seraph, while in front a female kneels on an embroidered cushion, in the attitude of prayer.

Though this is intended to represent the mother of the little ones, yet the artist did not propose to give her correct likeness. She is represented as dressed in a rich robe of white satin, hanging in natural folds, and when viewed in the full light of the sun's rays, it is difficult to conceive that one is not looking at the veritable article itself; while the lace shawl thrown gracefully on the shoulders with its open work figures, the hands and face of the female, and the feet, face and dimpled arms of the child seem the veriest reality. Altogether it is a good piece of art, and the well beaten path around it shows that visitors do not fail to appreciate it. The group is said to have cost $8,000 in gold.

THOMAS FREEBORN, THE PILOT.

On the other side of Battle-avenue is the monument of THOMAS FREEBORN, the New-York pilot, who heroically lost his life in the performance of his duty on board the ship *John Minturn*, on the coast of New-Jersey, in the Winter of 1846. On the face of the dice is the representation of a ship foundering in a storm, and the upright shaft is surmounted by the figure of Faith. Often heretofore described it needs but a passing mention here.

COLONEL ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH.

Passing along Green Bank Path the monument of the lamented VOSBURGH is next reached. The iron fence, representing a row of muskets with fixed bayonets standing in the rack, and the gate, representing the buckle of the belt, are both unique, and highly illustrative of the time and the man. The monument is a broken shaft, its top draped in a pall surmounted by the American eagle. It bears on its side a medallion likeness of the deceased in marble—the consumptive hollow carved deeply in the cheek of a face otherwise rugged and stern—beneath which we read the following inscription:

"Colonel ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH. Died in the service of his country. Erected by the members of the Seventy-first Regiment."

LORENZO B. SHEPHERD.

Turning aside for a moment we take a glance at the graceful tribute of respect raised by the municipality of New York to the memory of LORENZO B. SHEPHERD, already frequently described in the papers, and then pass on to the "Whitlock Group."

THE WHITLOCK GROUP.

The idea conveyed by this group is a tender and happy one. According to the record MARIA LOUISA HAWLEY WHITLOCK died in 1849; SARAH LOUISA HAWLEY died in 1854. The little bed in which the latter lay is empty, while in the arms of the mother adjoining, the little seraph is seen, both manifestly happy at the reunion.

PETER COOPER'S CHOSEN RESTING PLACE.

Descending Central-avenue until it strikes Grove-avenue, we come upon the intended resting-place of our venerable and public-spirited citizen, PETER COOPER. The lot is circular in form, inclosed with a plain iron railing, on the door of which is the name PETER COOPER. No other indication is there to whom the lot belongs. Nine graves in all now occupy it, ranged in such a manner as to indicate that hereafter in the centre of the lot, toward which the heads of all lie, would arise a monument worthy of those who already sleep there as of those yet to join them.

HENRY RUGGLES.

The grave of HENRY RUGGLES, hard by, is ornamented with the figure of a child in prayer, the child being of such unnatural proportions that it is difficult to conceive what was the motive of the singular exaggeration. On the tablet beneath is the following verse, the sentiment of which is not very intelligible, unless it be taken as a repudiation of the doctrine of purgatory:

"There are no acts of pardon past,
In the cold grave to which we haste;
But darkness, death and long despair,
Reign in eternal silence there."

FLATBUSH PLAINS.

Getting round on the east side of Ocean Hill, for the first time, a view is presented of that long beautiful stretch of flatlands reaching from the city line along by Flatbush, Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island, Prospect Park Fair Ground and Fort Hamilton, all fringed by the blue waters of the lower bay. And not a little refreshing is it to catch this view of the outer-living world after two hours' groping amid the uncommunicative dead.

As we descend Ocean-avenue we come within sight of the flat portion of the cemetery lying to the southeast. This portion is not much occupied, the high and dry soil being preferable to that which is low and damp. That portion of it which is occupied being without vaults, as on the hill sides, and with its neat, graveled walks, carefully-dressed hedges, rich flowers and varied statuary, seems like the garden of the dead. Along Ocean-avenue is passed the tombs of Rev. D. A. TYNG, J. STORY, DR. MOTT, the KINGSLANDS and STEPHEN WHITNEY. The tomb of the latter stands on the extreme western brow of Ocean Hill, at the base of which are the vaults of DR. MOTT and the KINGSLANDS. Mr. WHITNEY'S vault is surmounted by an edifice resembling that wing of Grace Chapel in which the pulpit and communion table are located. Ornamented with stained glass and Scripture texts illustrative of the doctrine of the resurrection, those not otherwise informed would take it to be a small chapel in which burial services are performed for the dead.

THE FAITHFUL NURSE.

On the way round to the margin of Dale Water attention is arrested by the following inscription on one of the headstones in the lot of a Baltimore family:

"My faithful nurse, HANNAH ALLEN. Died Oct. 1, 1855, aged 58 years.

Not now as a servant but above a servant, a sister beloved."

This would seem to indicate that HANNAH was at one time the slave of her or him who honored her with a resting place beside them.

DALE WATER.

Dale Water is among the smallest of the ponds in the cemetery, and like all the others its waters are dead, clammy and repulsive. Standing here, and looking at the circle of vaults in the surrounding hill-sides, it occurred to us to note the names of those who occupy them. There are the families, or some of them, of DAVID BANKS, S. BRUSH, the GORDONS, MOSES S. BEACH, the MEADES, THOS. PARKIN, WM. SMITH, the BLAKES, the ROCKWELLS, and the STEVENSONS.

CRESCENT WATER.

In the vaults on Crescent Water are interred the CROSSMANS, the WYETHS, the FERRISES, and the families of ISAAC SHAURMAN, JACOB MILLER, W. W. GROESBECK and WM. NIBLO. The tomb of the latter, of pure white marble of the finest quality, reached by a long flight of marble steps, and wreathed in boughs of overhanging trees, is among the most attractive and expensive in the cemetery. It was built about fifteen years since and cost $30,000.

SYLVAN LAKE.

Entrenched on the margin of Sylvan Lake are the families of J. H. GAUTIER, PERCY R. PYNE, G. T. M. DAVIS, C. A. HECKSHER, THOMAS W. MCLEAY, AMOS WOODRUFF, HENRY BANGE, S. C. HARRIOTT, J. G. DAVIS, the ALBURTISES, the TUCKERS, the LEES, the JEROMES, and the families of SPOFFORD, TILESTON, BRYCE and DAMBMANN. The tombs of the latter four are on the north side of the lake, and are constructed together with four entrances. Of marble, with handsomely executed bronzed gates, they are conspicuous for their chaste beauty, costliness and substantial construction. The cost of these four vaults together was $40,000. For years the intended occupants were partners in business, and now side by side they rest from life's labors.

LIEUTENANT HIDDEN.

Turning away from these ponderous dwellings of the dead, cross to the modest granite column which rises on the grassy slope beyond. It is the monument of Lieutenant HENRY B. HIDDEN, who fell in a gallant charge in 1862. In the beginning of the war when a very general desire prevailed among the regular army officers to make the cavalry arm of the service illustrate the dashing heroism associated with it in all countries from time immemorial, but which, owing to the nature of the country through which the struggle was fought out had never been realized, the dashing heroism of Lieutenant HIDDEN was memorialized as an example to that arm of the service. Beneath the bronze figure of the dead soldier is the following inscription:

"Lieutenant HENRY B. HIDDEN: Born in New-York: Killed at Sangster's Station, Va., March 9, 1862, at the age of 23 years, in a gallant and successful charge with 14 dragoons upon 150 rebel infantry."

"He illustrated the cavalry service and opened for it a new era."—*Vide* Major-General PHIL. KEARNEY'S Report.

JAMES R. CHILTON.

Opposite, and facing the western entrance to the cemetery, stands the tall and graceful shaft which marks the resting-place of Professor CHILTON. Beneath a finely-executed medalion of the dead chemist is the following inscription:

"In memory of my husband, DR. JAMES R. CHILTON. Obit. July 25, 1863."

"So many worlds; so much to do;
So little done; such things to be;
How know I what had need of thee?
For thou wert strong as thou wert true.

So here shall silence guard thy fame;
But some were out of human view;
Whate'er thy hands are set to do,
Is wrought with tumult of acclaim."

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS.

In the midst of a modest grass-plot, surrounded by a low hedge of arbor vitæ, rises a graceful granite shaft to the memory of "STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers. Born April 25, 1838. Died July 30, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in the Great Rebellion War." Beneath is the following: "He died for his country."

The only son of his father, just from college, and in the first glow of manhood, young REYNOLDS flung himself with earnest patriotism into the nation's struggle. He fell as others fell in the nation's defence, and his aged father, who freely gave up the pride of his house to his country's cause, sorrowfully yet proudly raised here the record of his death. Close by the entrance is another grave with a simple slab bearing the name PHILIP REYNOLDS. It is the young hero's father. Not long did he survive his son; the bruised reed was soon broken. On a chilly morning he came to his office complaining of cold. He returned to his house early, and in a few days he who for thirty years was the trusted associate of the most eminent New-York lawyers, though chiefly in the retirement of office business, was laid to rest here.

ANOTHER PATRIOT.

On Bud Path attention is arrested by three small American flags stuck at intervals on the top of a grave.

As those flags indicate, it is the grave of a soldier whose headstone bears the following inscription: JOHN D. ELLISON, died in the service of his country at Newbern, North Carolina, April 30, 1862, aged 21 years and 10 months. "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Roanoke Island, Newbern.

GEORGE MORETON.

On Berry Path the visitor will notice a small marble statue remarkable for tenderness of sentiment and good taste. It is the figure of a female with a sweet but sorrowful face, her head bowed in the attitude of weeping, while beneath are the simple words, "My Brother," and beneath that again the name GEORGE MORETON.

Time would fail to wander amid the almost innumerable graves in the public lots and note the variety of sentiment and taste exhibited in the inscriptions and adornment of each. At children's graves the most common headstone is a small marble slab surmounted by the figure of a lamb, and bearing on its face the simple name of the child. Above one of these cold little nests the India rubber doll of the sleeper within is enclosed with glass in the marble headstone. On another a wire box is constructed, through the network of which may be seen the whole array of toys with which the little one had played in life.

A third, either as a warning to other children or a reproach to the Third-avenue Railroad, bears the following inscription: "H. WEBER, born February 1, 1854, met his death by the Third-avenue Railroad car, May 12, 1856." On the grave of an adult, whether to indicate the profession of a sailor, or as a rude illustration of faith, a small iron boat anchor with chain attached, was laid.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

On Chestnut Hill, ten steps or more from the termination of Cornus-avenue, within an iron fence, lies an undressed marble block, on which is inscribed the words, "MARY, EDWIN'S wife." Passing along the grave thus marked, and looking over the iron railing and hedge in the rear of the lot, there becomes visible a neat square lot adjoining, surrounded by a handsomely-dressed hedge of arbor vitæ, and within which are four graves richly adorned with flowers.

That nearest to the entrance, with the vase of flowers at the head and shaded by the tall chestnut above, is the resting-place of HENRY J. RAYMOND. The rosebuds on his grave sway gently in the soft Summer air; the tall chestnuts silently watch the sleeping dead, and strew their early leaves upon his tomb; while the bitterness and rancor of the world's rude strife no longer stings the heart or excites the weary brain now laid to rest.

Near to him is his boy, who not long had preceded him, and close by the latter is a small marble slab bearing the following inscription:

"EDWARD H. RAYMOND rests here. February 13, 1867. Aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days. 'Jesus took the little child and set him down by Him.'"

IMPROVEMENTS IN GREEN-WOOD.

Besides the large amount of grading, the construction of new walks and the general ornamentation of the grounds, the chief feature of improvement is the large increase of statuary being erected by lot owners. Much of this is imported from Italy, but a still very large proportion is by sculptors in Brooklyn and New-York.

Among the projected improvements already commenced on the plateau, is a vault and temple for T. C. DURANT, the "King of the Pacific Railroad." This structure is to be a combination of granite and marble of different colors, and is estimated to cost $40,000, in addition to which, it is intended to expend $11,000 for statuary to adorn the interior.

On the plateau also, and at the very highest point on all Long Island, EDWARD MATHEWS has bought a twenty-lot plot at a cost of $16,000, and has ordered a plan to be prepared for a vault and temple costing $100,000. This, it may be assumed, will eclipse all that has preceded it in this cemetery, if not anywhere in the country.

The price of lots fourteen feet by twenty-seven is at present from $200 to $500, and of single graves in the public lots from $20 to $25.

The corporation has now between $700,000 and $800,000 sinking fund, which it is expected will soon be increased to $1,000,000. When this sum is complete, with the large influence the investments in the cemetery will create, and with two-thirds of the lot owners controlling the affairs of the corporation, they think they can meet and overcome all legislative "strikes" which may be made on them to the end of time.

Funeral of Ex-Alderman Boole.

The funeral of Ex-Alderman FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE took place yesterday from the Baptist Church in Sixth-street, near Avenue C.

At 1 o'clock the remains were conveyed to the church, which was already thronged by the citizens of the Eleventh Ward and others. The coffin (of handsome rosewood, with silver mountings) rested beneath the pulpit, and the lid being raised, the remains were exposed to view. They were dressed in a white shirt, with a fine white merino wrapper reaching to the feet, and faced with white satin, while on the inside of the lid above was engraved the following:

"FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,]
Died Sept. 2, 1869,
Aged 49 years, 3 months and 12 days."

The rows of seats on either side of the centre aisle were occupied, those on the right by the family and friends of the deceased, those on the left by the members of the Common Council.

The pall-bearers, from the different City departments, were M. T. Brennan, John J. Bradley, Charles E. Loew, Henry Smith, Terence Farley, Richard B. Connolly, H. C. Calkins, Henry Waltman and John Davidson. Those from Polar Star Lodge were James M. Streeter, Samuel S. Acker, John E. White, William Kane, Robert M. Leach, Terence P. Smith, Frank M. Brown, Jacob Loeb, John G. Murdock, Daniel Baylis, S. A. Kelly and Charles H. Walmsley.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. HENRY ANGEL, opened the services by reading portions of the 14th chapter of Job, the 103d Psalm, and the Epistle of Paul to the Romans; after which he made an appropriate address, in which he said, though he looked upon the deceased for the first time, he nevertheless had heard much of his charities in that ward, and other qualities which endeared him greatly to the citizens of the ward, as well as his immediate friends.

Rev. Mr. BOTTOME, of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, followed, and as a personal friend of the deceased, spoke of his many virtues, among which were his frankness, his liberality and laudable ambition. Many in that ward have missed his open hand, among whom were not a few families sustained by his charity—a charity not given to serve his political advancement, but out of the pure and generous impulses of his heart. It was a consolation to the speaker, as it would be to the friends of the deceased, to know that during his lucid intervals he had given evidence of the purifying influences of Christianity. He concluded by urging those present, especially those in public office, to aim, not for the honors of this life, but for those of that which is to come.

The services were concluded with prayer, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, pastor of the Norfolk-street M. E. Church. At the close of the benediction the citizens were invited to pass around in line and view the remains of the deceased. The large crowd occupied almost an hour in passing, and were followed by the members of the City Councils and of the Lodge to which the deceased belonged. When all had passed, the coffin was removed to the hearse, and the long procession—nearly fifty carriages in all—moved to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the services were completed by the Masonic Order.

The Clubbing Case Again—Statement of the Victim.

JACOB BURKLE, who, it was alleged, was brutally clubbed by officers of the Fifth Precinct Police, was visited yesterday by Coroner FLYNN and Deputy Coroner SHINE, at the Emigrant's Hospital, Ward's Island, and his statement of the affair taken. He said that at about 3 o clock Saturday morning, being under the influence of liquor, he entered what he supposed to be a saloon and called for lager-beer. Instead of being furnished with the beer, however, he was searched, deprived of his money and taken to a small back room and locked up. He had heard in the old country that there were houses in New-York where strangers were ruthlessly robbed and then murdered, and supposing that he was in a house of that description he began kicking at the door, whereupon two men came and beat him with clubs.

This singular statement is explained by the fact that BURKLE entered the Fifth Precinct Station-house and called for lager, and being drunk and disorderly, was locked up. The hurts of the man are very slight, and Captain PARRY denies that he was clubbed or injured in any way while in the Station-house. The Coroner's Jury, however, upon the statement of BURKLE, rendered a verdict that the man had come to his injuries at the hands of the Police in some one of the Station-houses of the City, and recommended the Coroner to make further inquiries in the case.

FIRES IN AUGUST.

Report of the Fire Marshal—Statistics of New-York and Brooklyn.

The following is the Fire Marshal's report of fires for the month of August:

In the City of New-York there were, during the month, sixty-four fires. Of these seven were caused by kerosene, ten by carelessness of occupants and employes, three were of incendiary origin, three were from spontaneous combustion, nine were of unknown origin, four were caused by children playing with matches, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes.

The number of fires in which no loss was claimed was twenty; less than $100, ten; between $100 and $1,000, twenty-two; between $1,000 and $5,000, eight; between $5,000 and $10,000, four. Loss on buildings, $22,300; loss on stock, $65,600; total, $87,900. Insurance on buildings, $99,000; insurance on stock, $216,200; total, $315,200. The number of fires in August, 1868, was fifty-three; the number of fires in August, 1869, was sixty-four. The loss on buildings was, August, 1868, $65,250; August, 1869, $22,300. The insurance on buildings was, August, 1868, $172,231; August, 1869, $99,000. The loss on stock was, August, 1868, $225,166; August, 1869, $65,609. The insurance on stock was, August, 1868, $248,083; August, 1869, $216,200.

It appears from the report of Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY, that the number of fires occuring in Brooklyn during the month of August was twenty-six, of which two were caused by kerosene, eight by carelessness of occupants and workmen, one was of incendiary origin, three were of unknown origin, and the remainder arose from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which no loss was claimed was six; less than $100, nine; between $100 and $1,000, five; between $1,000 and $5,000, four; between $5,000 and $10,000, one; between $10,000 and $50,000, one. Loss on buildings, $29,550; loss on stock, $39,400; total, $68,950. Insurance on building, $18,550; insusance on stock, $18,800; total $37,350. The total number of fires investigated during the month throughout the district was sixty-three.

Large Fire in Tompkinsville—Great Destruction of Property.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. DEFOREST'S express, situated on Westervelt-avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., caused by a man smoking a pipe. The flames spread with great rapidity, causing other buildings in the vicinity to ignite. There being such a scarcity of water it was utterly impossible for the firemen to extinguish the flames. The following are the losses: CHARLES DEFOREST'S stables, with three horses, $10,000, insured; WM. MOFFAT'S stable, $1,000, insured; GEO. GLATZ'S dwelling-house, $6,000; WM. PRICE, of New-Brighton, two houses, valued at $15,000, insured for $10,000; WM. MULFORD, houses used as tenement-houses by poor families; loss about $8,000. This fire has made great havoc among the poor families, who lost all their furniture, and have all been turned out homeless.

Reopening of the Public Schools.

The public schools of this City will be reopened this morning, after having been closed for seven weeks. Several of the school buildings have been materially altered, meanwhile, and all have been thoroughly cleansed and repaired. Extensive improvements have been effected in the heating and ventilation of the school-rooms, which fact will prove agreeable to teachers and scholars alike.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. G. S. Bedford, City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Edward Kiel, Frank Adams, Chas. Wicker; robbery.
The People vs. Lawrence McCoy; robbery.
The People vs. Adolphus Bering, Emanuel Kling, Paul Barbier; robbery.
The People vs. George Moser; robbery.
The People vs. Robert Dustin; burglary.
The People vs. Jno. Thomas, William Green; burglary.
The People vs. Abraham Aaronson; burglary.
The People vs. Thomas N. Johnson, William Quinn; burglary.
The People vs. Margaret Flynn; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Smith; grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Cantfer; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Greenwood, Geo. Tresser; grand larceny.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelley.

The following cases were disposed of at the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday:

Jacob Thompson, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Charles Brennan, petit larceny; House of Refuge.

Philip J. Cool, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

Joseph Barrow, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Jacob Woschye, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Charles O'Donnell, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

John Fawcett, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

John Crowford, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Charles Jackson, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Patrick Gleason, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

John Sims, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

William Sanford, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

John Casey, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

Daniel Hogan, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Jeremiah Stanton, petit larceny; House of Refuge.

James Dolan, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

John Rooney, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

John Schroder, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

Frank Allison, assault and battery; fined $20.

Fritz Letzeiser, assault and battery; fined $5.

John Murphy, assault and battery; City Prison ten days.

William McGrath, assault and battery; City Prison ten days.

Ann McGrath, assault and battery; City Prison ten days.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

BROADWAY BURGLARY.

On Saturday night the store of Hezekiah Kohn, on the second floor of No. 534 Broadway, was entered by burglars, who got through the door by breaking out the glass panels. After ransacking the premises, they departed with hats worth $200, with which they escaped. But after the burglary had been discovered, one George Brown was seen in front of the premises, and being charged upon this evidence with complicity in the burglary, was committed for examination.

STREET ROBBERY.

Richard B. Douglas, of Bridgeport, was accosted, Saturday night, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, by Julia Jackson, who threw her arms about his person. He broke away from her embrace, however, and had gone but a few steps, when he found that he had been robbed of $58, which had been taken from his vest pocket. He turned and followed the girl, who was arrested on his complaint, and a portion of his money, together with his pocket-handkerchief, were found in her possession.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 4, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	122¾	100	Adams Ex....b10	56¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62..	122¾	80	West. U. Tel........	37⅝
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	122¾	100	do............	37½
500	do............	122	200	do............	37¼
5,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n	120¾	100	Pacific Mail..b10	80¾
5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.c	121¼	300	do............	80½
20,000	do.......b10	121½	200	do............	80¾
25,000	do.......s3	121½	200	do............	80⅝
25,000	do............	121¼	100	Wells-Far.Ex.......	18
20,000	do.....small	120¾	100	do.........b10	18½
1,500	U.S.5s,10-40 C....	111¾	60	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	36¼
5,000	do............	112	5	do............	36
5,000	U. S. 6s Cur....	110¾	800	New-York Cen....	204¾
5,000	do............	110¾	200	do............	205
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	51¾	100	Hudson River.......	184¾
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new, special tax....	55	100	Reading..........	96½
50,000	do............	55½	355	Chi. & N.W. Pf....	92¼
20,000	do............	55½	100	do..........c	92¼
10,000	do..bet. call	55	1000	Lake S.&M. S....	104⅜
5,000	do..2d call	55¼	1600	do............	104½
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	68½	1200	do............	104⅝
1,000	do............	68¾	6	do............	105⅛
5,000	La. 8s,Lev.Bds.	84½	900	Chi. & N. W......	83
5,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds..	94	200	do............	83½
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	87½	800	do............	83¼
15,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	98¼	50	Chi. & R. I......	114⅜
1,000	Chi. &N.W.1st..	90¾	100	do............	114⅜
1,000	C.,R. I.&P.R.7s	94¾	200	do............	114½
20,000	P.,F.W. & C.2d.	97	600	Mil. & St. P......	78¾
2,000	C. & P. 4th M...	74¾	100	do............	78⅝
4,000	Gt. W. 1st M.,'88	85	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	87¾
2,000	Mil. & St.P. 8s, 1st M.....	101	100	do............	87¾
20,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.....	83¾	300	Tol., W. & W.....	82¾
			91	P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd.....	88
16,000	do............	93	500	do............	87½
1,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st	91½	200	do............	87¾
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	116½	10	do............	87⅞
1	B'k of Comm'h...	110	200	Chic. & Alton.....	153
55	Fourth Nat. Bk..	105½	18	H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call.....	120
100	D. & H. Can....	125¾	9	Norwich & Wor.	112
7	do............	125	10	Rome & Watert'n	110

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	122¾	1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65. new..........c	120¾
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62..	122¾	10,000	do.........b3	121
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64.c	122¾	35,000	U.S.5-20 C.'65...	122¾
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67.c	121⅛			
70,000	do.........b3	121⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Tenn. S.6s, n.	51¾	200	Reading...........	96¾
25,000	do.......b60	51⅞	700	do............	96½
12,000	Tenn.St.6s,x.c..	61	500	Chi. & N. W......	82¼
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	57¾	40	do............	82½
5,000	do............	59	500	Chi.& N.W. Pf.....	91⅝
5,000	Va. St. 6s, x c..	56	100	do............	91½
75,000	N. C. St.6s. new special tax....	56	300	Chi. & R.I.......	113⅞
			700	Mil.& St. P. R....	78⅜
25,000	do............	55½	300	Mil.&St.P.Pf.....	87⅜
3,000	Mo. St. 6s......	87½	200	do............	87¾
6,000	C.&N.W.C.C.B	95	200	do............	87¾
1,500	West. U. Tel.7s bds........	89¼	10	Del., L. & W.....	110
			100	T., W & W........	82
7,800	Col.,C.& I. C.R 1st M.......	83¾	100	do............	81½
			20	Mor. & Es........	88½
100	West. U. T......	37⅜	100	Pitts.F.W.&C.Gd	87¼
100	Pacific M.S.S.Co.	80¾	100	do............	87⅛
200	do........b60	80¾	100	do............	87
100	Quicksilver.....	14⅜	100	do.........b30	87⅛
10	A. M. U. Ex.....	36¾	100	Ohio & Miss. R...	31¾
100	N.Y.Cen. R......	203⅞	100	do............	32
200	do............	203⅞	100	C.C.& I. C. R.....	34
200	L. Shore & M.S...	103⅝			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cum. Coal.......	31⅛	100	West. U. T.......	37⅜
100	Wells-Far.Ex....	18⅜	100	do..........c	37¼
100	do.........b3	18¾	100	do.........b3	37⅜
100	American Ex......	35⅞	100	N. Y. Cen........	203⅞
200	do.........b3	36	200	Reading R.......c	96⅜
200	do............	35⅞	600	do............	96⅜
100	Quick. M. Co....s60	14⅜	200	do.........s3	96⅛
100	do.........s30	14¼	200	do............	96⅜
100	do.........b3	14¾	300	Ohio & Miss......	32¼
100	Pacific Mail.....	79⅞	100	L. S. & M. S.....	104⅜
100	do........b10	80	300	do.........b3	104⅜
300	Chi. & N. W......	83	100	do.........s3	104⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 6—A. M.

For the greater part of the past week the general trade of the City was quite active; the Dry Goods auction sales, for foreign account, being large and at fair prices; the Export demand for Domestic Produce on a liberal scale, and the sales of General Merchandise fair. But on the sudden speculative rise of 3 ₱ cent. after Thursday morning, there was a perceptible falling off and much disappointment expressed by the merchants at this violent unsettling of the price of Gold and the rates of and facilities for passing Foreign Exchange. The latter affected most seriously the export orders for Grain, Flour, Petroleum, &c., causing the very interest which high Gold is supposed, by some parties, to benefit—that of Western Produce—to be brought to a comparative standstill. As this difficulty may soon adjust itself to the advance in Gold, if speculation suffers it to remain up long enough, it is easier to see that the movement is positively against trade in all Merchandise dependant upon the price of Gold. In this view it is to be regretted on both mercantile and revenue account. As the Treasury has already made public its contemplated September operations in the way of fortnightly sales of Gold, (only $3,000,000 for the whole month,) and the Customs, but for this rise in Gold, promised to reach, as in August, over $14,000,000, the chances are that this source of revenue will be checked; the more so as the Importers and Bankers generally agree in the opinion that no sufficient reason, of a financial or political nature, is apparent to justify anything like a permanent advance above 133@135 ₱ cent. All reasoning, however, is set at nought by the determined Street combinations which periodically appear in the Gold Market, and such as now threaten to have things their own way up to 140 ₱ cent., or over; *provided* "there be no cheating around the board" among themselves.

The quotations for the United States Public Funds abroad have not fallen with our rise in Gold by 1@2 ₱ cent.; nor have they, on the other hand, yet advanced at home, owing to the difficulty in negotiating Exchange on Friday and Saturday. The prospect, however, at the close of the week seemed to be—in view of the orders for London and Frankfort account and the purchases to the extent of $10,000,000 United States 5-20s yet to be made for the September Sinking Fund account, of which $3,000,000 are to be bought this week,—that a decided improvement may follow in a few days. This would be rendered more probable by a turn in the demand for Exchange, even though the rates should rule low. Another contingency is in favor of the appreciation of these Bonds. Should the combination in Gold prove successful to the point of 140 ₱ cent. and threaten to carry the price higher, the Administration at Washington may feel called upon to order considerable extra sales of Gold and corresponding extra purchases of United States 5-20s *on the same day*. We are quite sure that no sales of Gold will be ordered this month or next for Greenbacks or National Bank Notes to be locked up from the use of the country. On the contrary, every dollar of circulation will be made available in the movement of the crops that the Treasury can spare. But this is a different affair from getting a round price for $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 of the September Gold Customs, the proceeds to be exchanged the same day, without the slightest disturbance to the Money market, for United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. If any thing of the kind is done, we presume it will be without previous intimation, and on very short notice.

In regard to the general look of the Money market for the Fall months, it may be regarded as greatly improved by the Bank Statement and Treasury movement of the last week. The Department in Washington has had in reserve a certain amount of Greenbacks of recent issue in substitution of the old circulation called in or returned because of attempted counterfeits upon the original plates, and $9,000,000 of these Notes were sent to the New-York Office last week, and will soon go to the Banks, and from the Banks into the country, in relief of the demand for Currency. Exactly how much remains we are not advised, but presume it is not less than $6,000,000, nor probably more than $10,000,000—exclusive of the new Fractional Currency now being printed and distributed. This, by the way, will make an item of addition of nearly $5,000,000 before the previous volume of small circulation is filled up.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,537,730
Decrease in Specie	2,007,380
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,036,949
Increase in Deposits	2,346,547
Decrease in Circulation	39,707

	Sept. 5, '68.	Sept. 4, '69.	Aug. 28, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,502,907	$73,502,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,662,305	11,662,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	271,830,696	262,549,639	261,001,909
Gold and Gold Notes	16,815,778	17,461,663	19,469,043
Other Legal Tenders	65,983,773	55,889,251	52,852,302
Deposits	207,854,341	191,101,086	188,754,539
Circulation	34,170,419	33,808,264	33,847,971
In Sub-Treasury	87,439,432	89,166,589	85,863,517

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 28, '69.	Sept. 4, '69.	Sept. 5, '68.
On deposit	$188,754,539	$191,101,086	$207,854,341
Circulation	33,847,971	33,808,264	34,170,419
Total	$222,602,510	$224,909,350	$242,024,760
25 ₱ cent. would be	$55,650,627	$56,227,325	$60,506,190
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	72,321,344	73,350,913	82,799,551
Excess	$16,670,717	$17,123,588	$22,293,361
Rate for money	6 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	6 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,522,077 against the total entries of $4,584,771 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,835,019, against 2,827,891 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $335,183, against $648,387 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,114,188. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 2,259 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,470.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Customhouse—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	July	$24,480,106
February	23,944,526	Aug. 7	5,209,234
March	22,021,622	Aug. 14	4,798,614
April	31,536,364	Aug. 21	5,504,148
May	26,646,394	Aug. 28	7,076,828
June	24,168,103	Sept. 4	5,522,077
Total since Jan. 1			$215,733,451
Against same time 1868			175,249,989
Increase since Jan. 1			$40,483,462

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	July	$19,082,266
February	10,824,812	Aug. 4	3,984,558
March	12,568,896	Aug. 11	3,727,514
April	15,409,087	Aug. 18	4,566,552
May	16,076,606	Aug. 25	5,531,238
June	17,219,716	Sept. 1	3,835,019
Total since Jan. 1			$126,001,280
Against same time 1868			109,372,023
Increase since Jan. 1			$16,629,257
Gold, Sept. 4, 1869			137¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, Sept. 5, 1868			144⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	July	$6,474,624
February	3,232,083	Aug. 7	1,510,343
March	2,389,998	Aug. 14	784,116
April	1,767,601	Aug. 21	492,981
May	2,612,330	Aug. 28	168,500
June	2,335,531	Sept. 4	335,183
Total since Jan. 1			$25,215,640
Same time 1868			65,022,527
Decrease since Jan. 1			$39,806,887

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
July	10,502,045	July	17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
Sept. 4	2,281,391	Sept. 4	2,357,387
Total 1869	$92,025,901	Total 1869	$67,223,255
Total 1868	80,950,810	Total 1868	62,348,027

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Sept. 5, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	134@133⅛@137¼	144⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	123¼@122¾@123¼	113⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	121@121⅛	108⅞
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	115 with div.@112 x. d.	105
New-York Central	202@206⅜@205⅜	125⅝
Rock Island	114⅛@113⅝	102⅛
Lake Shore	106⅞@103⅝	85⅛
Hudson River	183⅝@187@183⅝	140
Northwestern	84⅞@82⅞	85⅞
Pittsburg	107@108⅞@107⅜	87⅛
Reading	95⅞@96⅛	91⅞
Northwestern Pref	95⅛@90⅛@91⅜	85⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅝@32	29⅛
Pacific Mail	80⅞@80⅛	102⅛
St. Paul Pref	87⅛@88	89⅛
St. Paul Common	79@78⅞	84⅛
New Tennessee 6s	53@51⅛	67
New North Carolina 6s	49⅞@47⅞	72
Old Virginia 6s	55@55⅛	53⅜
Toledo and Wabash	82⅛@81⅛	53⅜

There was a lively time in the Gold Room, consequent on the great *Bull* movement to advance the price which was inaugurated on Thursday, and pushed with great vigor up to 136¾ ₱ cent. on Friday. The sales reopened at 136¾, and advanced to 137⅜ ₱ cent., when heavy orders came into the Room to sell, and the price ran down to 137@136½@136@135½ ₱ cent. before 12 o'clock on very large transactions. The subsequent turn was to 136@136½@136¾@136¼@136¾@137@137⅛@137¼, leaving off on the formal closing of the Room at 137¼ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office received during the week for Customs $3,114,188, paid out $2,599,240 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 on Thursday. The Gold average at Bank, which was a falling one last Monday, is down to $2,007,380, but from the receipts for Gold Interest is probably on the rise at the close of the week. In the other departments of the Bank return, there is a gain of $3,036,949 in Greenbacks; the Loans are up $1,537,730 and the general line of Deposits is up $2,346,547. The Treasury Office received on Wednesday $3,000,000, on Thursday $3,000,000, and on Saturday $3,000,000—in all $9,000,000 for the week in Greenback Notes from the Department at Washington. Of this sum, about $3,600,000 will go into Bank on Wednesday and Thursday next for United States 5-20s to be purchased for the Sinking Fund. The Money market is fairly active at 7 ₱ cent., much of the demand from Brokers being the result of the Gold Speculation. The Foreign Exchanges, demoralized on Friday, ruled low through the day, but there was some currency for prime Bankers' Bills on London, 60 days, at 108⅜@108½, and Merchants' Bills at 107¼@107½ ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were in demand, and ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher than the average sales of Friday, partly on the large purchases of that day for London and Frankfort, and the relatively (to Gold here) firm cable telegrams in the forenoon. The 5-20s of 1867 closed 121⅜@½ ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds the business was not important. In the New-York Railways prices were better, and on the Western list considerable inequality through the day, closing as follows, on the Street, in the afternoon:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111¾	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	121	121⅜
American Gold Coin	136⅝	137¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	51¾
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55½
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	48	47½
New-York Central	204⅞	205⅜
Reading Railway	96½	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	113⅝
Northwest Common	83	82⅝
Northwest Preferred	91⅞	91⅜
Pacific Mail Company	80⅛	80⅜
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛	88
St. Paul Common	78⅞	78⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32
Hudson River	184⅛	183⅝
Harlem	159⅞	159⅞
Lake Shore	104⅞	103⅞
Wabash	82⅛	81⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	121¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅛
5-20 reg'd, 1862	122	5-20 coup., 1868	121
5-20 coup., 1862	123¼	10-40 registered	111
5-20 coup., 1864	122¾	10-40 coupon	111
5-20 coup., 1865	122¾	6's Currency	110¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	101	Missouri 6s	87¾
Ill. Canal bds., 1870	99	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	90	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bd.	66½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	90	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bd.	84¾
Ill. War Loan	90	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Ind. 5 ₱ c. War Loan	98¾	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	98	Alabama 8s	94
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	98	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	108¾
Michigan War Loan	97	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	108¾
Tennessee 6s, ex coup	55	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70	101
Tennessee 7s, n. bonds	51	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
Virginia 6s, ex. coup.	55¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103
Georgia 7s, n. bds	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	47½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103
N. Carolina spec. tax	55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	66		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Irving	112
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	140	Market	124
American	142	Nassau	106
City	200	Shoe and Leather	146
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	132
North River	90	St. Nicholas	112
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	110
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Importers' & Traders'	140
Seventh Ward	112	Manufacturers' & Mer.	100
State of New-York	111	Central National	112
Commerce	126	Fourth National	105
Ocean	100	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	116	Oriental	150
Chatham	168	Gold Exchange	142
Bank of the Republic	118	Bank. and Brok. As.	107
Bank of North Am.	109½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol. & W. Equip Bs.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. W. & W. C.C.S.F.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	84
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	93	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	81¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	86	Galena & Chic. Ext.	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	99	N. J. Cen. 2d	100⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102	N. J. Cen. new Bs	95
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72	129	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101⅝
M. C. new, 1st, 8s, '82	129	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	82½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74¾
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	98¼	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	119	Ohio & Miss. Con'd	83
Alton & T. H. 1st	91	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91½
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs	89	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99	Chicago & Mil. 1st	90
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	93¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st	98	Central Pacific Bonds	94
Tol. & W. 2d	84		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$92,461,559
Gold receipts	552,675
Gold payments*	4,620,575
Gold balance	74,387,701
Currency receipts	3,407,665
Currency payments	412,984
Currency balance	12,365,701
General balance	89,168,589
Included in gold receipts—Customs	434,000

*$4,368,000 Gold certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

The *Canadian Finance Chronicle*, referring to the approaching arrangement of Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., of New-York and London, with Hon. JOHN ROSE, who resigns as Finance Minister of Canada, to-day, intimates that the accession to the London house of Mr. ROSE may carry with it the London account of the Bank of Montreal, the whole arrangement being in part the work or influence of Mr. KING, the President of the Bank of Montreal.

Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, in connection with Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & Co., advertise this morning the Thirty Years' 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Road. The whole mortgage to Mr. JAMES PUNNETT, of the Bank of America, and Mr. J. B. ALEXANDER, as Trustees, is for $8,000,000, of which $2,450,000 is set aside for the payment of the present Bonds of the Company, being the only incumbrance upon a roadway and equipment costing $15,286,000. The remainder of the new Bonds go to the purchase and improvement of the Memphis and Clarkville Roads, now under lease to the Louisville and Nashville Company. They are offered at 90 per cent. and interest. See programme of Messrs. CISCO and ALEXANDER & Co., on another page of this paper.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, SEPT. 4.

By Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

City 6s, old	97 bid.
City 6s, new	101⅛ @101¼
Camden and Amboy	121 @122
Pennsylvania Central	57 @ 57⅛
Reading	96⅛ @ 96⅜
Lehigh Navigation	56 @ 56⅛
Catawissa preferred	38⅛ @ 38⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅜ @ 30½
Northern Central	49 @ 49½
Lehigh Navigation	37 @ 37⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	97⅛ @ 98⅛

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the week ending Aug. 21: Passengers and Mail, $25,059 15; freights, $37,039 10; total $62,088 25.

Suspension from the Chicago Board of Trade.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 1.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on 'Change yesterday by the Secretary announcing that the directors had suspended C. B. GOODYEAR—one of the most prominent grain speculators—from the privileges of the floor, in consequence of certain business differences existing between him and JOHN T. LESTER, another speculator. These differences grew out of a "hot corn" "corner" performance, about the middle of last July, Mr. GOODYEAR claiming that LESTER owes him about $1,500, Mr. LESTER admitting an indebtedness of $100. Mr. LESTER tenders this amount, which Mr. GOODYEAR refuses to receive, and cites Mr. LESTER before the Board of Directors for suspension. The Directors refuse to suspend Mr. LESTER, because he avows a willingness to pay whatever is due, and refer the question to the Arbitration Committee to ascertain what is due. Mr. GOODYEAR refuses to submit the matter to the Arbitration Committee, and sues Mr. LESTER in the Courts. Mr. LESTER complains of Mr. GOODYEAR for embarrassing and annoying him with law-suits, and for refusing to give up the contract papers after he had tendered the money, and the Directors suspend Mr. GOODYEAR.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earngin more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan*. This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
RAILROAD,
AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A
PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.

The road is in course of thorough and rapid construction; 150 miles will be completed by the 1st of October next, and the entire line, it is believed, by the end of the ensuing year.

The admirable selection of the route for commanding both local and through business cannot fail to make it one of the best paying railroads in the country.

These choice securities are meeting with rapid sale at par and accrued interest in currency, at which price they are still offered.

For further particulars apply to
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ $100,000 NEW-ORLEANS CITY 6S, DUE IN 1874, with coupons, payable in New-York May 1 and Nov. 1, issue of 1854, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

30-YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Interest payable April and October,
AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 367 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,286,000 which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. The following is the Income Account for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868:

Gross Earnings		$2,228,609 44
Running Expenses	$1,309,514 83	
Interest Account same time	227,203 21	1,536,718 04
Net earnings		$691,891 40

The earnings for the eight months ending with August, 1869, show an increase over those of the corresponding period of 1868 of $335,819 64.

As the road was built almost entirely by local subscriptions, the whole amount of its present bonded debt is but $2,450,000.

The Company now has an opportunity of purchasing other railroad lines that will extend its business connections, besides adding largely to the value of its present property. To obtain the funds for these purchases, and to retire the present indebtedness of $2,450,000 at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the City of New-York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and *income*, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bear seven per cent. interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America, in New-York.

The judicious investment of the proceeds of these bonds would of itself be a good security for the obligation; but they have the further guarantee of a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is well known to be a thoroughly solvent corporation, paying eight per cent. dividends upon its stock. It is managed by gentlemen of high character and credit, and has never failed to meet all its liabilities of every kind at maturity.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore *unqualifiedly* recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its Bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., N. Y.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., N. Y.
SEPT. 5, 1869.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Leather, sides	13,949
Cotton, bales	1	Oil Cake, pkgs.	667
Copper, bbls.	65	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,414
Eggs, bbls.	587	Beef, pkgs.	59
Flour, bbls.	14,775	Lard, pkgs.	20
Corn Meal, bbls.	100	Grease, pkgs.	100
Corn Meal, bags	70	Butter, pkgs.	1,190
Wheat, bushels	50,222	Cheese, boxes	5,835
Corn, bushels	12,035	Tallow, pkgs.	68
Rye, bushels	140	Rice, pkgs.	114
Oats, bushels	20,579	Starch, boxes	1,100
Grass-seed, bushels	64	Tobacco, hhds.	165
Goat Skins, bales	83	Whisky, bbls.	1,070
Hops, bales	2	Wool, bales	365
Hides, No.	5,174		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—1,662 bbls. Flour, 22 bbls. Tongues, 75 cases Sewing Machines, 12 Car Wheels, 114 bales Hops, 94,095 ℔s. Tallow, 108,962 ℔s. Lard, 39 bbls. Pork, 11,930 bushels Wheat, 4 bales Cotton, 1 box Clocks, 6 bales Furs, 10 bbls. Bladders, 949,820 ℔s. Cheese, 1,566 boxes Cheese, 342,421 ℔s. Bacon, 109 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—56,276 bushels Wheat, 353 hhds. Tobacco, 8 cases Oil of Peppermint, 48 tierces Beef, 35,100 ℔s. Bacon, 3,179 bbls. Flour, 20 bales Rags, 9 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Pacific*, for Palermo—55,755 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—4,027 bbls. Flour, 212,240 ℔s. Cheese, 1,008 boxes Cheese, 51,702 ℔s. Lard, 40 bbls. Grease, 22,272 bushels Wheat, 5,900 ℔s. Bacon, 100 bbls. Pork, 25 tierces Beef, 29 cases Sewing Machines.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—111 bbls. Pot Ashes, 5 bbls. Sweeps, 500 bags Quercitron Bark, 5,989 bushels Wheat, 20 bales Hemp, 1 case Calf Skins, 35 packages Sewing Machines, 3 cases Vanilla Beans, 1 box Oil Peppermint, 2 boxes Machinery, 167 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Lavinia*, for Havre—44 bbls. Potash, 6 bbls. Sweeps, 3 boxes Stationery, 640 pieces Lumber, 4 cases Straw Goods, 116 Dry Hides, 235 ℔s. Beeswax, 2 bales Dry Kips, 2 bags Horns, 4 bales Skins, 766 bales Cotton, 71 bales Palm Leaf, 25 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 6,000 Staves, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 415 bags Pimento.

By the bark *Meta*, for Belfast, Ireland—19,374 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots are in request at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls are neglected and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and firmer; 3,613 bags, by the *Volkyrien*, were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been very quiet. We quote: Java at 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been held firmly on a very light offering, but has been inactive; 569 bales have been sold, (of which 235 bales were to arrive,) including 545 bales to spinners and 24 bales to speculators. Also, 900 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, average Low Middling, September, on private terms; 100 bales, average Low Middling, September, 32¼c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, October, private terms; 500 bales, basis Low Middling, December, 27½c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, January, private terms, ₱ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's movements thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet and steady, closing very firm, with good demand from spinners. The market is very bare of Cotton, and buyers find great difficulty in filling their orders. The total sales for the week have been 4,066 bales, including 3,292 bales to spinners and 774 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery Cottons has been fairly active, at irregular prices. We quote sales as follows, on 'basis Low Middling:' For September, 600 bales, at 31c.@32¼c.; for October, 400 bales, at 29c.; for November, 700 bales, at 27⅝c.@28⅛c.; for December, 2,200 bales, at 26¾c.@27½c., 200 bales 'free on board' at Savannah, and 300 bales 'free on board' at New-Orleans, on private terms; for January, 850 bales, at 26¾c.@27c.; for February, 100 bales at 27¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 1,353 bales; to Havre, 766 bales; total, 2,119 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 1,353 bales; to the Continent, 766 bales; total, 2,119 bales. The Dry Goods market is steady. The crop accounts continue favorable."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	30⅛	30⅛	31	31¼
Good Ordinary	32⅛	32⅛	33	33¼
Low Middling	34⅛	34⅛	35	35¼
Middling	35	33¾	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	778
Receipts last week	2,643
Receipts preceding week	1,364
Receipts since Jan. 1	356,244
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	637,432
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,098
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	779
Exports since Jan. 1	186,006
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Stock here	4,250

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and with freer offerings, has been quoted lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 70@$7; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$7 30, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. Extras for export, including State at from $6 85@$7, and Western at $6 70 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 45
Extra State	6 70@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 50@ 8 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 8 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@11 25

Southern Flour is in less request and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$11 50 for fair Ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $6 50@$8 75 for Extra, ₱ 100 ℔s. Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 25@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal is in less demand at $5 50@$5 75 for Western; $5@$5 05 for State; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 05@$6 10 for Southern, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and has been less urgently sought after, at easier and irregular prices. The scarcity of freight room and the depression in foreign exchange have operated against the export business. Sales have been reported since our last of 183,800 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 67@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 56@$1 64, chiefly at $1 62@$1 62½ for prime; No. 1 Spring at $1 60@$1 63½; No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 55; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 57@$1 62; White Southern at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 60@$1 63; White California at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and good demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, at $1 02½@$1 16½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 21 for Poor to Choice Mixed Western; $1 24@$1 25 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive but firm; 2,200 bushels Canada, in bond, were sold on private terms. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in lively demand, partly on speculation, at a further notable improvement in prices. Sales have been reported of 59,000 bushels at 64c.@70c. for inferior Black to very choice White, new crop, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 4,841 bbls. Flour and 68,206 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 4,027 bbls. Flour and 22,272 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; 19,374 bushels Wheat, for Belfast, and 5,989 bushels Wheat, for Havre. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 9 loads of Lumber, 5 of Wheat, 4 of coal, and 1 of Corn.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1.30 A. M., Sept. 3:

Lumber—Llewellyn, Lyons Falls; W. H. Beach, Oswego; Jule Morton, Oswego; James Bowley, Buffalo; W. J. Nesbit, Oswego; Clint Vickery, Oswego; Charles E. Everest, Oswego; Lena, Corning; U. S. Grant, Buffalo.

Wheat—Baltic, Buffalo; Sheffield, Buffalo; Wm. P. Sabey, Buffalo; G. W. Milmot, Buffalo; Alice Hooker, Oswego.

Coal—Tom Reed, Buffalo; Colonel J. H. Starks, Geneva; Captain P. Hammond, Geneva.

Corn—John R. Noyes, Oswego."

HAY—New Bale Hay has been quiet, since our last, at from 50c.@$1 ₱ 100 ℔s. Old rules dull at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues inactive at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The receipts of the week have been 58,279 Hides, and 35 bales do.; sales 32,350 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. E. T. DAY & Co., 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., 22½c. gold, usual selection; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 ℔s., 19c. gold, as they run; 650 Dry Entre Rios, 23 ℔s., 22c. gold, usual selection; 550 Dry Entre Rios Kips, to arrive, 11 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 ℔s., private terms; 700 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 ℔s., private terms; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 21c. gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Sisal, 20 ℔s., private terms; 2,800 Dry Central American, 17@19 ℔s., private terms; 5,400 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 18 ℔s., private terms; 150 Dry Port-au-Platt, 17 ℔s., private terms; 2,200 Dry Tampico, 20 ℔s., private terms; 2,500 Dry Pernambuco, 27 ℔s., private terms; 600 Dry Parnahiba, 16 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 22 ℔s., private terms; 2,400 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 51 ℔s., 11¼c. gold, usual selection; 4,450 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., private terms; 650 Wet Salted California, 45 ℔s., 11½c.@11¾c. gold, usual selection; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 90 ℔s., 10½c. currency; 500 Wet Salted Texas, 50 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 163,900 Hides, (same time last year 135,300—year before, 191,200,) as follows: 34,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c.; 7,500 Dry Montevideo, 14,000 Dry Rio Grande, 8,500 Dry Orinoco, 6,500 Dry California, 6,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 2,800 Dry Central American, 1,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 700 Dry Havana, 10,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 8,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,000 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 2,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 2,000 Wet Salted California.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for all kinds at irregular prices, including New-York State, new 15c.@20c.; Eastern, new, 12c.@15c.; Ohio, new, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c., ₱ ℔. The receipts to-day were only 2 bales; exports, 114 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been generally inactive, the main call having been for overweights and good damaged, within our former range of prices. The receipts to-day were 13,949 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at previous rates. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet, but held with much firmness to-day. Resin has been offered sparingly at extreme rates, and sales have been confined to 850 bbls. Strained and good Strained at $2 35@$2 40; and 650 bbls. No. 2 and low No. at $2 70@$3 per 280 ℔s. No receipts and no exports were reported. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been scarce and stiffly held at 42c.@42½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon, with sales of 93 bbls. on this basis. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 25 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 00@$3 30; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request at about previous prices, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 93@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2. Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ gallon. Included in the sales were 100 bbls. Crude Sperm, and 100 do. Whale on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been quoted firmer, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported of only 950 bbls., in lots, at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude has been inactive but steady at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude has been available at 22½c. ₱ gallon, but no business of moment has been reported. At Pittsburg, Crude in bulk has been moderately dealt in at 14½c. ₱ gallon, sellers' option, last three months of the year; and $6 65 ₱ bbl., buyers' options, to July 18, 1870, and the cars at Venango City. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; 500 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No export clearances were reported. Refined has been in less request, closing less buoyantly on the basis of 32½c. for Standard White, for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for September deliveries at 32½c.@32¾c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., October deliveries at 33c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 10,500 bbls. Standard White, September deliveries, at 32¼c.@32¾c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, 3,500 bbls. Standard White were sold late on Thursday at 32c., prompt delivery; yesterday there were some dealings on the basis of 33¾c. for September to December deliveries, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,414 bbls.; at Philadelphia 2,100 bbls. The export clearances hence were 55,755 gallons by the brig *Pacific* for Palermo. Standard White, in cases, has been in moderate request at from 37½c.@33¾c., and Prime White at 38¼c.@39¼c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were maintained at $2 15@$2 25, and for Refined to $2 40@$2 40 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. in lots, at $31 75@$31 87 for New Mess; $31 87 for City Mess; $30 50@$31 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at former rates; sales have been reported of 140 packages at 14¼c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been in less demand at drooping prices; sales 125 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c.@17¼c., ₱ ℔. Lard is held more firmly but is inactive; sales have been reported since our last of 325 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@19½c. for Good to Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Beef is in demand at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 235 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams have been in rather more request at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls., in lots. Butter has been in demand, and prime lots have been quoted firm. We quote State, common to very good, 24c.@28c., and Prime to Fancy, 40c.@45c.; and Western inferior to very good at 18c.@28c., ₱ ℔. The receipts to-day were 1,190 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request within a range of from 7c.@16c., as the extremes, ₱ ℔.; the receipts to-day were 5,835 boxes.

SKINS.—Goat have been offered and purchased more freely at heavier prices; sales, 30,000 Mexican, and 2,600 Capes on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c. gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c., currency; Payta, 50c.@52½c., currency; Curacoa, 52c., currency; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 70c.@75c. each. Deer have been purchased to the extent of 8,000 ℔s. Para, 6,000 ℔s. Central American and San Juan, 3,600 ℔s. Vera Cruz, 25,000 ℔s. Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 3,500 ℔s. Campeachy and Tobasco, and 4,000 ℔s. Domestic. We quote: Honduras, 43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@44c.; Central American, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 34c.; Para, 44c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been held firmly, but have been inactive. Sales have been reported of 428 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at prices ranging from 14c. to 16c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 15¾c.; Best Granulated, 16c.; Best Ground, 16c.; Best White, A, 15¾c., and Best Yellow, C, 14⅝c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 115,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; also, 42,500 ℔s. Stearine at 19c.@20½c., and 32,500 ℔s. Grease at 11c.@13½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and quoted down to $1 10@$1 12½, chiefly at $1 12 ₱ gallon; sales, 115 bbls.; receipts, 1,070 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, but have been less active. For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour, part by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and part by steam, on private terms; 85,000 bushels Wheat, at 9¼d., by sail, and 10½d.@10¾d., by steam, ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, a British brig, with 1,860 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a North German bark, now at Boston, with 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Leghorn, an American brig, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For the Mediterranean and back, an American brig, 400 tons capacity, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, SEPT. 6, their new
FALL STOCK OF
RICH AND DESIRABLE MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES AND CRAPES,
SILK and WOOL, and ALL WOOL REPS, EPINGELINES,
IMPERIAL SERGES, DRAP DE SCYR,
5-4 and 8-4 CASHMERES and THIBETS, Extra Quality,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SERGE ALPACA, CRAPE CLOTHS, POPLIN ALPACAS,
BARATHEAS, MOHAIR, &c., &c.
ALSO,
a fine assortment of
HALF MOURNING DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.
DELAINES, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, SERGES, PRINTS, CRAPE, TARLATAN AND LINEN SETS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR
FALL STOCK OF
CASHMERE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
in entirely new
DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID LINE
OF REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE LACE
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
SHAWLS, SETS, COLLARS, HDKFS., SACQUES,
BARBES, COIFFURES, AND
TRIMMING LACES,
CHANTILLY SHAWLS,
FICHUS, CAPES, BARBES, HEAD-DRESSES,
PARASOL COVERS, SASHES AND
TRIMMING LACES.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
PARIS AND HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED FRENCH
BREAKFAST SETS,
VALENCIENNES LACES, HDKFS., SETS AND COLLARS,
BLACK AND WHITE IMITATION TRIMMING LACES,
PLAN AND INITIAL
LINEN COLLARS,
&c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 6, a fine selection of the
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
A large stock of
FULL SIZE STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS,
$60 AND UPWARD.
BROADWAY AND 19-THST.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open their stock of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
selected with great care for
RETAIL SALES,
comprising the CHOICEST NOVELTIES in
SILK and WOOL and ALL WOOL SATIN POPLINS,
EPINGELINES, VELOURS, "DRAP DE NICE,"
ARMURES, EMPRESS and BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
6-4 PLAID FRENCH and SCOTCH WOOL CLOAKINGS,
SILK and WOOL and ALL WOOL REPS,
PLAID and PLAIN ENGLISH WOOL SERGES,
STRIPED and PLAID FRENCH POPLINS and VELOURS,
SILK and WOOL and ALL WOOL STRIPED SATIN POPLINS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC PRINTS,
&c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now opened a splendid stock of
FRENCH UNDERGARMENTS,
TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED
IN LINEN AND PERCALE.
LACE AND EMBROIDERED
BRIDAL OUTFITS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
FRENCH CORSETS AND CORSET COVERS,
TRAIL AND WALKING MUSLIN SKIRTS.
(TUCKED, PUFFED AND RUFFLED,)
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED FLANNEL UNDERSKIRTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST CAPS,
REP, DELAINE, CLOTH, CASHMERE AND MERINO
MORNING WRAPPERS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED CASHMERE, MERINO AND ZEPHYR WOOL
INFANTS' CLOAKS,
INFANTS' MERINO SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
NURSERY BASKETS, INFANTS' BOOTS AND SHOES, HOODS, BONNETS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
IN PLAIN PLAID AND FANCY CLOTHS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SWISS EVENING DRESSES,
A SPLENDID VARIETY.

HOSIERY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are prepared to offer a fine selection of
FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDERGARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSE AND HOTEL FURNISHING GOODS,
4-4 LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS, ALL MAKES AND WIDTHS.
DAMASK TABLE AND TOWELING LINENS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
FRENCH AND IRISH DAMASK DINNER SETS,
the finest goods imported.
LACE-BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
SILK AND LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN AND COTTON TURKISH BATH BLANKETS,
DAMASH AND HUCK TOWELS,
Plain and Colored Borders,
LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, to match, together with a general assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
QUILTS, &c., &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a fine line of
LADIES' AND GENT'S SCARFS AND TIES,
In all the Newest Styles and Shapes;
SASH RIBBONS AND SASHES, in great variety,
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S SHIRTS,
CUFFS AND COLLARS, latest styles;
GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE AND
SMOKING JACKETS, ready-made and to order.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS,
DRIVING and all other styles of GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order.
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOISERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON,
ALPACA AND SILK
UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDER WEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
GREAT REDUCTION ON
PLAIN COLORED
SILKS
FROM LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

RICH FALL
AND WINTER SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received a splendid assortment of
RICH AND MEDIUM PRICED
BLACK SILKS,
OF THE VERY BEST MAKES.
PLAIN COLORED "CASHMIR DE SOIES,"
"FAILLES," "TAFFETAS" AND SATINS,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS.
FANCY AND PLAIN
SATIN AND SILK STRIPES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
FOR FALL TRADE.
ENGLISH VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS
CONNECTED WITH THE FIRST-CLASS CARPET TRADE, AT LOW PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID IN BEST MANNER.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 738 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. COVERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abram H. Covert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the city of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1869.
au23-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD FRANCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard France, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au30-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. MUREN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George M. Muren, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HOFELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Hofeld, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1869.
au30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMPSON GREENFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Thompson Greenfield, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Marshal, Messenger.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1869.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SOLON SHINGLE and THE LIVE INDIAN. Principal characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Ida Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R Thorne, H. Pearson, Miss Kate Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SCOTTISH CHIEFS, &c. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—PEARL OF SAVOY. Band Sisters.
Evening—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of JOHN HUSS was begun at Prague, Prussia, last Saturday. The celebration, it is said, has a political rather than a religious character, and in tendency seems to be Anti-German.

The races at Baden-Baden, which began last Tuesday, have been well attended.

Queen CARISTINA has gone to Vichy for the purpose, it is said, of influencing General PRIM in the cause of Queen ISABELLA. Others are pressing the claims of the Duke of GENOA.

The health of NAPOLEON is thought to be improving, although the weather has been unfavorable, which has affected him unpleasantly. He was to take part in several receptions at St. Cloud, yesterday.

The French Senate is reported to have rejected, by a vote of 113 to 9, an amendment to the Senatus Consultum, proposing liberal reforms in the constitution of that body. The amendment was seconded by Prince NAPOLEON.

The London *Times*, commenting on Cardinal CULLEN's last pastoral letter, and on the claims of the Irish Bishops in Ireland, says that they demand the overthrow of common education and the exaltation of denominationalism. It concludes by saying that their present proposals will not be listened to in England or Scotland, and not even command the assent of those classes interested in them in Ireland; while in Parliament they will only be mentioned to be condemned.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT has written to the London *Daily News* a letter on the STOWE-BYRON matter. He thinks Lady BYRON's conduct toward her husband was caused by her father's representations, supported by some odious story. This, in his opinion, will be the ultimate verdict of the public. Mr. AYTOUN has also written note defending Lord BYRON and discrediting Mrs. STOWE's statements.

The London *Morning Post* says that Minister BURLINGAME has received a dispatch from China expressing entire satisfaction with his treaty, and stating that it would be ratified.

CUBA.

Late news from Havana states that thirty insurgents had been killed in skirmishes with Major LA CASA, near Anyo Blanco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro. Volunteering for the reserve corps of Havana was being promoted by committees in that city, and money had been subscribed to purchase Remington rifles for the Catalan volunteers. Four thousand troops will soon leave Madrid for Cuba.

Advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgents lost ten men in recent attacks on the Spanish forces at San Serapio, and finally retreated.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from Caracas, Venezuela, state that a mob recently attacked the house of Don GUZMAN BLANCO, an Ex-Minister of FALCON, while he was giving a ball to the Foreign Minister. BLANCO escaped to the American Consulate, and from thence to Curacoa. The cause of the attack was his supposed sympathy with General PULGAR.

President GRANT left Saratoga for Washington last evening on account of the continued illness of Secretary of War RAWLINS. In a letter to the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, expressing his regret at his inability to visit Utica as he anticipated, he says recent dispatches scarcely leave a hope that he will find General RAWLINS alive.

Three persons are reported to have mutinied yesterday morning in the Lancaster, Penn., prison and made their escape.

The body of GUY H. SALISBURY, one of the oldest newspaper writers in the State, was found in the creek at Buffalo yesterday. He has been missing since last Wednesday, and partially deranged for a year or two past.

The steamer *Hornet*, from Philadelphia, which was detained at Halifax on the oath of a sailor that arms for Cuba were concealed on board, is now undergoing an examination. No arms have yet been discovered. The Captain of the steamer has entered a protest and the Spanish Consul has given bonds to the amount of $30,000 for her detention.

The National Horse Fair which was noticed to take place at Williamsport, Penn., from the 5th to the 8th of October inclusive, has been postponed to the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of the the same month.

By a Chicago dispatch we learn that a private letter from Paris has been received in that city in which it is stated that Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect Oct. 1, his health, although better, not allowing him to attend to public business. His term of office would expire in 1871. It is not his intention to return home until next year.

A telegram from Wilkesbarre, Penn., says that the miners and laborers on the line of the Delaware and Hudson works held a meeting at Providence, Friday, and determined to resume work as soon as possible. The Company, which has been notified of the result of the meeting, will endeavor to commence work to-day. The men are to receive the same prices as the other coal companies pay.

Prince KUNG has telegraphed Minister BURLINGAME, asking him to intercede with the Peruvian Government in behalf of the Chinese laborers in that country, who, it is said, are badly treated.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, of the *Kearsarge*, in which he reports his arrival at Tahiti, Society Islands. The Duke of EDINBURGH reached Tahiti, June 18, from New-Zealand, on the British ship *Galatea*. Visits were exchanged between Commander THORNTON and the Duke, in which the latter was received with the honors due his rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy.

Late dispatches say that the town of Gonaives, Hayti, has been bombarded by the rebel steamers *Florida* and *Columbia*. Four hundred women were removed from the town by the British gunboat *Britomart*.

Judge DAY, of Ottawa, has gone to Washington to examine into the boundary claims of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Wayne Hotel, Masonic Hall, a lumber yard, ten warehouses, and the offices of the newspapers *Messenger* and the *Post*, were burned at Goldsboro, N. C., Saturday night. Loss $125,000.

The proprietor and clerk of Bradley's Hotel, Portland, Me., last Friday night threw PATRICK MURRAY down two flights of stairs, fracturing his skull in such a manner as to cause his death. MURRAY had come from Halifax in search of his wife, and finding her at the hotel, in his endeavors to recover possession met his death. The assailants have been arrested.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Thomas Aug. 29.

The foreman of stone masons employed at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, named RICHARD CARTER, was shot at and killed on Saturday by JOSEPH SNYDER, a discharged workman. SNYDER has been arrested.

It is reported that the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company is to be consolidated with the Southern Pacific.

The Ranken Knitting Company of Troy, held a meeting Friday, and resolved to shut down their mill at Cohoes forthwith, on account of the scarcity of cotton. The Sandlake Mills have already stopped from the same cause, and it is said that most if not all the cotton mills in the vicinity will likewise suspend.

The returns received from California indicates the success of the Democratic Party. In Sacramento and Nevada Counties, hitherto Republican, the Democracy are said to have elected their entire ticket,

The principal hotels at Long Branch close to-day. Ground has been purchased for a new race-course at that fashionable watering place, which will be completed by the first of May next.

The Great Western Oil Wells, Nos. 1 and 2, in Petrolia, Canada, took fire Saturday morning and destroyed, in oil, engine-houses, derricks and other machinery, property valued at $10,000.

The yacht *Meteor*, from New-York, bound to Cowes, England, put into Bermuda, Aug. 24—reason not stated. Her non-arrival in England had caused much anxiety.

The New-England Fair will open at Portland, Me., to-morrow.

The Fire Department of Buffalo received the Northern Liberty Hose Company, of Philadelphia, last Saturday night, with a torchlight procession and other honors.

A bridge on the Maine Central Railroad, 160 feet long, in the town of Waterville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The Captain and crew of the schooner *L. S. Knight*, which was found abandoned at sea on the 29th ult., which fact was referred to in the TIMES, were arrested and sent to jail at Boston on Saturday, charged with an attempt to scuttle the vessel.

The Olympics and Pythians, (colored,) of Philadelphia, played a game of base ball in that city last Saturday afternoon, which was won by the white club. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the game, drawn out by the novelty of the affair, as it was the first of its kind played.

The death of Signor F. PALMO, by whose efforts, many years ago, Italian opera was brought out in this country, occurred yesterday. He was aged 85 years.

A keg of powder exploded at the Portland, Me., Water Company's Works, Lake Lebayo, last Friday afternoon, injuring several men, two of whom, it is thought, will die.

Senator FESSENDEN's condition was somewhat improved yesterday, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The plate printers' strike, it appears, is at an end after six weeks of contestation. The National Bank Note Company has partially acceded to their workmen's "demands."

The Common Council of this City attended the funeral of the late FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE yesterday in a body.

The Cloud in the East.

There is a storm brewing in the East. No Oriental potentate who did not mean mischief would have written a letter such as that which we recently published from the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt. It was intended to provoke resistance, and as it was received in a spirit of submission, it is at once followed up by measures more suggestive of the bow-string and the Bosphorus than of a mild paternal rule. The Sultan, it is stated, has sent a message to the Viceroy graciously approving his loyal assurances, but commanding him to "sell" or "transfer" to the Turkish Government the iron-clads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, to keep his forces within prescribed limits, to abstain from negotiations with foreign Governments, and not to contract loans without his consent. A more arbitrary or exasperating ultimatum has never been received by any ruler. The words to "sell or transfer" in relation to the iron-clads and small arms, mean one and the same thing. If the Viceroy chose to sell the goods which his lord covets, a tax would be put upon his own subjects to raise the money, and after all the Sultan would select his time of payment. The humiliation to ISMAIL PASHA consists in his being compelled to part with materials of warfare which he bought for the protection of his Kingdom.

It seems almost impossible for the Viceroy to resist the commands which have been transmitted to him. The complete independence of Egypt is a dream which may have flitted through his mind during the last few years, and the manifest decline of Turkey may have tended to give it shape and substance. But is Egypt ready to shake off the bond of the Caliphs? Her people scarcely know what patriotism means, and a very large proportion of them would look upon revolt against the head of Islam as an act of sacrilege. Since the time of SALADIN, Egyptian independence, on a settled basis, has been as impossible as the return of the Pharaohs. The Caliphs have ruled the country with a hand of iron. The spasmodic efforts of the Mamelukes resulted only in greater miseries for the oppressed people. Egypt tried to throw off her allegiance to the Court of Constantinople less than six and thirty years ago, but the old bugbear of the "balance of power" frightened Europe, and the greatest Viceroy of modern times was deprived of the fruits of a long and gallant struggle. What better hope could ISMAIL PASHA have of conquering now, supposing that he meditated resistance?

The Province has been impoverished by heavy and long-continued taxation—so far the taunts of the Sultan are quite justified. But it did not suit the purpose of ABDUL-ASIZ to admit that these exhausting imposts were levied partly to maintain the barbaric splendor of his own Court. The Sultan does nothing for Egypt. He takes part of the money which is wrung from the people, and deems that he has proved his claim to it when he has sent a haughty reprimand to the Viceroy. We do not believe that in the present age this kind of despotism can be applauded in Europe. The sympathy of the great Powers is no longer with Turkey. England is sick of her; France would never send another soldier to aid a power which has fallen lower and lower in the estimation of the world ever since the Crimean war saved it from destruction. If Turkey made war upon Egypt it would be at great peril to herself. But how is Egypt to make war upon Turkey? She must do that in order to throw off the yoke. The Viceroy is asked to give up his iron-clads; and he must do it, or fight. If ten years more had been allowed him he might have made a struggle. But where is the necessary money to come from now? ISMAIL PASHA has done something toward restoring the country to a sounder financial position. Within the last year he has converted a deficit into a surplus. But he is not in a position to throw off his allegiance. ABDUL-ASIZ fears that he may be getting ready for the attempt, and this alone accounts for, if it does not justify, the warmth of his recent rebuke, and the degradation which he is subsequently reported to have thrust upon the Viceroy. In these measures he will receive little sympathy abroad. The claims of the Sultan to Egypt are only tenable when they are not discussed. If pressed to violence, the effects might be more disastrous at Constantinople than at Cairo.

The Test Oath in Reconstruction.

The full text of Attorney-General HOAR's opinion on the test oath, as applicable to legislators elected under the Reconstruction acts, satisfactorily disposes of a difficulty which, in General CANBY's case, doubtless originated in a strict sense of duty, but for which there has not seemed to be any warrant in reason or law.

When the intention of the District Commander to exact the oath from the legislators elect was first announced, we showed that the demand was at variance with the explicit instructions of General GRANT in regard to Georgia and Louisiana, and with the course uniformly pursued in all the States already reconstructed. It was contended, too, that the act passed immediately after the accession of General GRANT to the Presidency, by authorizing the separate submission of the oath as prescribed by the State Constitution, contemplated the possible rejection of the clause and the organization of a State Government unencumbered by the test. It was further maintained that the Legislature cannot be considered provisional in the sense implied by General CANBY's pretension; though its functions must be limited to the measures required by the Reconstruction acts until after Congress, by ratifying these preliminaries, restores to the State the right of Federal representation. To assume otherwise would be to invest a military commander with an authority fatal to the very exercise of the popular will which Congress specifically sanctioned, and unjust to the people of the State.

These points are stated afresh in the Attorney-General's opinion with a cogency which is irresistible and an authority which will prevent the renewal of the controversy in Mississippi or Texas. He declares that Congress cannot undertake to "furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsequent Legislatures." He remarks that the provisions of law which were applicable to the State while under military authority, and by virtue of which General CANBY proposed to dictate the composition of the Legislature, were not intended to apply "to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by whom the Government of the State is to be administered after its restoration." "It would be impossible," he well says, "to suppose that Congress could intend that a Legislature under the Constitution of a State could have its members appointed by a detail from soldiers of the army." For these and other reasons which we need not recapitulate, the Attorney-General decides that the Legislature may assemble subject only to the provisions of the Constitution as approved by the people,—among which the test oath is not included.

The Legislature as thus organized may not, however, proceed with general business. It is to assemble for a specific purpose—the consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment, the ratification of which will fulfill the last of the requirements laid down by Congress. The election of Senators and other business must remain until Congress shall have approved the Constitution and the action under it and shall have declared the State fully restored to the privileges of the Union. Until this stage be reached, no officer can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath, a fact possessed of no practical significance, inasmuch as all the State officers elected are eligible under the strictest rendering of the law. It is only to the Legislature that the oath formed any obstacle, and the Attorney-General's opinion removes it effectually. There is now no hindrance to the assembling of that body, or to its transaction of the only business which is imperatively required, or which the Walker Republicans ever desired to undertake prior to the complete restoration of the State.

The decision now rendered for General CANBY's guidance derives peculiar interest from the positiveness with which he has adhered to his demand, and from the partisan influences that have been exerted in its support. There seemed to be, in some quarters, a deliberate determination to undo, by a forced construction of the law, the work of the people at the polls—to invest the minority with power belonging to the majority by exacting a test from which the Legislatures of other reconstructed States were free. The warmth with which the discussion in Virginia has been conducted attested the deep interest excited by the question, and the extent of the partisan interests which it involved. An appeal was made to the President, but in a controverted question of law he could but leave the issue to his legal adviser. The opinion of that officer will therefore exert a happy and salutary influence. It will allay local excitement, will facilitate the completion of the work of reconstruction, and will inspire fresh confidence in the good faith and generous feeling of the President in his dealings with the Southern people. The integrity of the law is vindicated in a manner which satisfies the wishes and wants of Virginia, and harmonizes with the nation's sense of justice.

The Peril Before English Landowners.

We have always foreseen that the demand for a redistribution of land in Ireland would be accompanied by an agitation for a similar purpose in England. The impossibility of a small farmer becoming the owner of the land he cultivates is producing its natural effects. The agricultural classes are growing more and more discontented. At one period the governing clique could afford to wholly disregard public opinion. If people were dissatisfied, it was thought that enough had been done for them when they were sent to hear a lecture on their duties and position in life from the rector of the parish. "Be contented with your lot, and do not envy your betters." Such was the substance of the advice offered to them. But for the future the classes thus treated are to have the principal share in the choice of legislators, and consequently in the framing of laws, and the rule of the landowners is therefore destined to pass away. The contest for supremacy will be a hot one, for the great families, which have accumulated estates for centuries past, are in possession of the coveted prize, and they have wealth, influence and a formidable party to sustain them. But we should be blind, not only to our own history, but to the modern history of the world, if we had any doubt as to the ultimate result. The popular influences will triumph. One by one the outworks of the landowners have fallen. The enemy are now advancing on the main citadel, and it is only a matter of time and chance how long it can hold out.

That one man should be permitted to acquire thousands of acres of land, and hand them down to his descendants, saddled with conditions which prevent their sale or transfer, is so glaring an anomaly in the present day that very few *dare* to defend it. There are honest, frugal persons in every part of England who are above all things anxious to obtain an acre or two of ground upon which they may build a cottage or house, and be enabled to call it their own. They might as well ask for the Crown of England, or make an offer for Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. The great fish eat up the little ones. Men like Earl GROSVENOR, the Dukes of MANCHESTER, DEVONSHIRE, RUTLAND, BEAUFORT or RICHMOND, own miles upon miles of the most fertile or valuable land in England. The poor farmer who has inherited a small freehold gets into difficulties, and cannot pay his rates or taxes. The bailiff of the noble Duke, whose hedges come down to the farmer's fields, steps in and says, "You can easily extricate yourself from your difficulties. Sell your freehold. You owe so much—I will give you a price ample to pay it." The farmer has no alternative but to accept the offer, the "ewe lamb" is added to the rich man's fold, and so the process of accumulation goes on from generation to generation. There are now less than 30,000 landowners in England. They have swallowed up every rood except public property. The Royal lands are, of course, beyond reach of any purchasers.

But the fatal handwriting has appeared on the wall, and the day is coming when Earls and Dukes, as well as untitled landlords, will have reason to tremble for their descendants. Already a "Land Tenure Reform League" has been founded, and it promises to become as famous and as powerful as the old "Corn Law League," which performed so great a work under Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT. The Chairman of the new Association is Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, and among the members already enrolled are Sir JOHN BOWRING, Professor FAWCETT, THOMAS HARE, Sir GEORGE GREY, FREDERICK HARRISON, THOMAS HUGHES, and many members of the House of Commons. The object of the League is not confiscation. It aims at obtaining measures to promote the free transfer of land, to prevent land descending of necessity to the eldest son, or other lawful male heir, when the father dies intestate, and to secure instead its proper division among members of the family. The Association also announce as one part of their programme their intention "to restrict within the narrowest limits the power of tying up land." They wish to preserve the rights of the public over commons, to disallow neighboring landlords to purchase or annex such lands, and to give facilities to "workmen and tillers of the soil for acquiring an interest in the land of the country."

The last clause is vague enough to leave room for the broadest conjecture. Of what nature is it intended that the proposed facilities shall be? Will the Government be required to buy up large estates, in England as well as in Ireland, and re-sell them in small lots? If so, the richer man would again begin to purchase the rights of the poorer. Accumulation would go on as before. But the extent to which this might be carried could doubtless be limited, although only by a total reversal of all the existing English laws relating to the descent or transmission of real estate. It is not for us to define the measures by which the objects of the Land League may be accomplished. It is enough to point out that the League is calculated to appeal to the sympathies of the general public in a very unusual degree. We cannot doubt that it will be popular, and that when it begins operations we shall witness the outset of an enterprise destined to make vast changes in the territorial map of England. It is another stage of that silent, but momentous, revolution which has long been in progress across the Atlantic, and which received so striking an impulse by the result of our own recent war. "Democracy has fallen," cried the privileged classes in England in 1861. "No, it is victorious," was the response of the people in 1865, "and a nation which governs itself, and dispenses with aristocratic rulers, and forbids the aggregation of large estates in a few hands, and provides a home for all who are destitute or oppressed—this nation has vindicated itself and its principles before the world. What do we want with a better Government than that?" The argument struck a deadly blow at prescription. First came a Reform bill admitting all householders, and thousands of lodgers, to the suffrage. Then the Irish Church fell. Now the rallying cry is, "To the Land." It does not need a gift of prophecy to enable one to discern that in this last agitation there are issues embraced which may totally divert the old, and apparently unchangeable, current of English history.

After Gibbets, Monuments—The Justice of Time.

We rejoice to see that the world has begun to "build the tombs" and glorify the memories of the "prophets" whom it formerly persecuted and slew.

Within the last few years, we have seen the development of a remarkable desire to commemorate the names of the world's great men, by holding festivals and erecting monuments in their honor. We have had the LUTHER celebration in Germany, the DANTE and MACHIAVELLI celebrations in Italy, the SHAKESPEARE celebration in England, beside others in other parts of Europe; and so also we are about to have the HUMBOLDT and the BEETHOVEN celebrations, with not a few beside. Names like these, of men great as reformers, great in literature, science, and statesmanship, it is a proud and joyful duty to commemorate. They are the kings and pontiffs of the human race, the pride and glory of the whole world and all the ages; and, though any monuments which can now be raised in their honor must be poor enough in comparison with the sublime monuments they themselves erected in those works that must keep their names forever illustrious,—yet it is well that we also, in our way, should show our appreciation of their lives and labors, the fruits of which it is our fortune to enjoy.

Of the high heroic figures of other times, there are two whose names are especially worthy the noble commemoration which we are rejoiced to learn of their receiving. We refer to JOHN HUSS, who was burned at the stake by order of the Council of Constance in 1415, and SAVONAROLA, who was executed at Florence in 1498. After HUSS was burned, his ashes were cast into the Rhine, and after SAVONAROLA was hanged, his body was burned and his ashes scattered to the winds; but the ideas and doctrines for which they suffered are now "spread abroad wide as the waters be" that bore WYCKLIFFE's dust to the sea. The offence of these martyrs was heresy; their accuser and executioner was Rome. But history has tried them over again, and, instead of finding them guilty, has enrolled them among the prophets of truth and humanity. And now, after four centuries have passed away, we behold the people of their own countries, and of their own cities—though unable to gather their ashes or mark the place of their sepulture—proud to join with the rest of mankind in commemorating their names by festivals and monuments. An association (as we learn from the *Gazette de Turin*) has been formed in Italy for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of SAVONAROLA at Florence; and the fifth centenary of HUSS is at this time in course of celebration, (the affair lasting four days, of which to-day is one,) with imposing ceremonies, in Prague, the old capital of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Many of the most distinguished men in Italy and elsewhere have interested themselves in the SAVONAROLA monument; and bodies of delegates from all the countries of Europe are present at Prague, taking part in the HUSS anniversary and memorial.

Both SAVONAROLA and HUSS were civil as well as religious reformers, and both of them suffered death in behalf of principles that are now accepted by the greater portion of the civilized world. Both of them lived and died in the century preceding the great Protestant Reformation; but they were the courageous pioneers in the movement which overthrew the fearful ecclesiastical despotism of the middle ages, and to which we are indebted for the freedom that is the glory of the present day. SAVONAROLA not only thundered against the corruptions of the Church and State, but, as a political leader, he vindicated the rights of the Florentine Republic, and asserted the people's cause against the unjust invasions of authority. In like manner, JOHN HUSS, a century before the appearance of LUTHER, vindicated the great doctrine of the right of conscience, and courageously fought the power of Rome, which attempted to crush his independence as a means of crushing the spirit and the freedom of the people. The accusations brought against him on his trial relate to principles that are now not only upheld by the Protestant world, but have been accepted by the greater part of Christendom.

The movements which these heroic men led in Bohemia and Italy were crushed out for the time, and it was supposed that their memories would perish with their execution. But to-day the world builds monuments in their honor, and the power which they now exercise, and which they acquired through the gibbet and the stake, is infinitely greater than they ever possessed in their lives.

Before us at this moment is a rare engraving of SAVONAROLA nearly four centuries old, under which are the following striking lines, which may well be applied both to JOHN HUSS and SAVONAROLA:

Quæ tibi facundæ vis et quæ gratia linguæ,
Sensit mota tuis consiliis patria,
Sed quorum rapidi eloquii ruat ingenii et fons,
Exitus admonuit, SAVONAROLA tuus.

Our Northampton letter, this morning, contains the second of the two very remarkable papers recently sent by Captain ERICSSON to the National Academy of Science, and read before that body during its late session. This second paper contains a dissertation on the intensity of the sun's radiant heat and the temperature of the moon's surface.

LITERARY AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, whose untimely death deprived the world of one who would probably have been a great poet, left many papers behind him containing his opinions on a variety of subjects, and some verses not yet known to the public. These remains have been collected and edited by his widow. Mr. CLOUGH's father, an Englishman by birth, was a merchant at Charleston, and in that city ARTHUR spent the first nine years of his life. He again visited this country after he had completed his studies at Oxford. In politics he was an ardent Liberal, and speaks of England as "this cruel, inveterate old Monarchy." He foresaw that the owners of great estates would not be able to secure their monopoly very much longer, and warned his fellow-students at Oxford that they had better prepare their minds for a fresh order of things. Estates producing £500,000 a year, and fifty miles in length, would, he said, inevitably be broken up. CLOUGH would probably be surprised could he know how soon his prediction promises to be verified. His memoirs will be read with considerable interest by the politician as well as by the lovers of poetry.

The sister of PITT's first love, Hon. EMILY EDEN, died a short time ago. She was the author of those excellent novels, the *Semi-Attached Couple* and the *Semi-Detached House*. In earlier life she was with her brother, Lord AUCKLAND, at the time he was Governor-General of India—that Governor-General under whom the Afghan war, so disastrous to the British arms, was rashly provoked. Miss EDEN wrote a book a year or two ago in which she recalled many of her Indian experiences. She was always a favorite in society, but was prouder of her literary name than of any other honor. Her sister, ELEANOR, with whom Prime Minister PITT fell in love, was the author of a novel called *Dumbleton Common*.

The *Saturday Review* was never famous for treating religious topics, or ministers of religion, with respect. Under its late editor, however, it never took so broad a license as it claims under the new one—who was himself a clergyman before he became enamored of journalism. In a recent article on "Railway Accidents," (Aug. 21,) the writer speaks of railway travelers in Mexico as being "like acrobats or missionaries, or other people who go in for prizes in this world or the next at considerable risk." Does this sort of flippancy pass muster for wit in the old age of the *Saturday*? Since it has lost all that gave it true fire and spirit, would it not be well for it to give up chalking its face and playing the clown, and stick to its heavy dissertations on ethics, or its half-indecent comments on women? Missionaries have done some good in the world, incredible as it may seem to a *Saturday Reviewer* who writes under the direction of a minister of religion.

Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. announce that their annual sale is now taking place, and will be continued throughout the month. Among the new books or new editions which they announce is Mr. BRYANT's translation of HOMER's *Iliad*. This work will, we believe, fully satisfy the high expectations which have long been entertained respecting it. It will probably be the most poetic translation of HOMER made since POPE's time, but at the same time Mr. BRYANT's work will be accurate and faithful—qualities to which the "bard of Twickenham" never even aspired. We also find in this list a work by Mr. HENRY JAMES on the "Secret of Swedenborg." "The scope of the book," the publishers state, "is to secularize the Christian dogma of the Incarnation, or take it out of the category of miracles, where it is commonly placed, and show it to be, on the contrary, the foundation truth, both of nature and history." The *Comic History of Arenia*, by Mr. J. D. SHERWOOD, and "household editions" of George Eliot's novels, and of his THACKERAY's stories, are also promised.

Of all the letters written during the controversy on Mr. BOUCICAULT's play, "Formosa," that of Mr. CHATTERTON, lessee of the London Theatre, where it was first produced, goes the straightest to the point. The critics must find Mr. CHATTERTON a "hard nut to crack." He says:

> For seven years I have been the manager of this house, and this is my experience. I have produced the best plays of SHAKESPEARE, BYRON, MILTON and GOETHE. To illustrate these works I engaged Miss HELEN FAUCIT, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and all the tragic talent to be obtained. I employed Mr. BEVERLEY and numerous assistants to paint the scenery, sparing no expense to render the representations perfect. My enterprise was supported cheerfully by the pit and gallery, but my boxes and stalls were sadly deserted. I lost money. Had not the pantomime and Christmas come to my rescue I could not have stood my ground at all. I was stubborn, and pursued this policy for pride's sake during six years. But, Sir, I am neither a literary missionary nor a martyr; I am simply the manager of a theatre, a vendor of intellectual entertainment to the London public, and I found that SHAKESPEARE spelt ruin and BYRON bankruptcy. In this extremity, to which I was led by my faith in the fine taste of the upper classes for the poetic drama, I turned to the dramatist who has made the fortunes of more than one manager in London. I need not say with what result. By his advice I opened the theatre in August, when London is supposed to be empty, at a period when no manager has ever dared to open it until now. To my objections he replied that the city was only cleared of those who never patronized the drama they talked so much about; that London always had three millions of people in it when town was said to be empty; that he wrote for the middle classes and the working classes, who alone could be relied on to support any intellectual entertainments; and that where they led their betters would follow. He proved to be right. The amount taken daily at my box office before the doors open for securing stalls and private boxes alone to see "Formosa" exceeds the gross contents of my theatre to witness "Macbeth." Five years ago I produced "Comus" in the most splendid manner. The public would not come to see it. They praised it, and kept away. Where are they? Mr. MACREADY, my predecessor in management here, tried to discover their existence, but retreated from the search with very sore pockets, just as I did. No such customers exist. There is, however, a class of literary men and *dilettanti* that profess to deplore the degradation of our times. I have remarked, however, that when I produce SHAKESPEARE these gentlemen, who are entitled by courtesy to admission to the theatre, rarely ask for orders, but since I have produced 'Formosa' I have been overwhelmed with applications from this quarter for private boxes for their wives and families. I state facts; I allow others to comment upon them."

A new three act comedy by Mr. TOM TAYLOR and Mr. DUBOURG has been produced at the Theatre Royal in Manchester; Mr. BUCKSTONE and the Haymarket company, plus Miss MADGE ROBERTSON, sustained the principal characters. The comedy, which is entitled "New Men and Old Acres, or a Managing Mamma," and is designed to contrast the hereditary possessors of an "Abbey" and estates with the wealthy *parvenu*, to the great disadvantage of the latter, appears to have given great satisfaction to a Manchester audience. It will be produced for the first time in London at the opening of the next season at the Haymarket Theatre.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, who has been performing in nearly every provincial city in England, and has long been absent from the London stage, will make his appearance early in September at the Princess' Theatre in a new play by Mr. BOUCICAULT.

The Holborn, in which theatre Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN has recently successfully demonstrated the unabated attractions of classic English comedy, will reopen for the Winter season, under the same management, on the 18th of September.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.

Another Letter Upon the Late Election in Tennessee.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, Aug. 31.

I find the following in *Harper's Weekly* of Sept. 4:

"Senator BROWNLOW has written a curious letter in regard to the Tennessee election. It is curious from the moderation of its tone, and from its admissions. Mr. BROWNLOW says that a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee are Senter men, and that SENTER is a sound Republican, but he is very careful not to claim the result of the election as a Republican victory. Indeed, he admits that the Legislature is not Republican. Mr. BROWNLOW does not explain why a majority of the Tennessee Republicans preferred to take a course which gave the State to the Democrats. If the reason was that the Republicans preferred Democratic ascendancy rather that continuous disfranchisement, it was, if a mistake, certainly not a discreditable opinion, and he ought not to have omitted to state it. Is Mr. BROWNLOW silent because that was not the reason, which is to be sought in personal jealousies? He would do his party friends elsewhere a great service if he would clearly and briefly explain the reason why he wished 'a sound and reliable Republican' to be elected Governor by those who will not elect such a Republican Senator."

Upon this I have a few remarks to offer: Neither I, nor SENTER's other Republican supporters, preferred Democratic ascendency to longer disfranchisement. The reasons and the justifications for our course may be gathered from the following statements:

When the Convention which assembled in Nashville, May 20, separated without making a nomination and without even effecting a temporary organization, and the two Republican candidates were before the people, I certainly had a right to choose between them. From my long and intimate knowledge of the two candidates, I believed SENTER the better man, and I said so, giving the reasons for that preference. I supported him as a sound Republican. I still claim that he is such, and I shall not cease to so claim unless Governor SENTER himself shall do something to forfeit that confidence, which I do not expect. Personal jealousy had nothing whatever to do with my action in the premises. As to the franchise question, in my judgment the time had come when it was safe, proper and necessary to restore the right to the franchise to those who had lost it by their rebellion, and I said so, giving, also, the reasons why I so judged, among which were the recent decision of the Supreme Court restoring some twenty thousand, including the most of the leaders, and I deemed it unfair, after letting in the leaders, by a judicial decision, to keep out the privates by longer political proscription. But then, I stated in my letter of June 12, at the opening of the canvass, how this should be done, viz, by a constitutional convention, and in a constitutional manner—to consummate which would require two years. In all this I was consistent with my former course, with my Republican associations in Tennessee and elsewhere, with the safety of the Republican Party in Tennessee, and, as I then believed, and still believe, with the best interests of the people of my State.

Complaints against me for recommending the safe and practicable restoration of the franchise, come with an ill grace from Republican parties in the North, who, for four years, have been holding me up as a tyrant and despot, because I enforced the Franchise law, as the Governor, whose sworn duty it was to enforce it. In my regular message to the General Assembly of 1867, I showed that before long the time would arrive when the disabilities should be removed; and the mistake, if any, was that the Legislature did not institute the necessary preliminaries for doing it.

For jumping the question by improperly manipulating the registration of the State I am not responsible. Nor have I ever approved it in any manner. My indorsement of Governor SENTER has been purely as a Republican candidate.

I will say, further, that but for the improper interference of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General in the election, and the way the registration was conducted, but especially the former, SENTER's Republican vote would have been many thousands greater than it was. As it is, his Republican vote is far too considerable to be overlooked, and, in my judgment, as stated in my last letter, his election by a majority of the legal voters of Tennessee is an indisputable fact.

For the returning of Democratic, Conservative or rebel members to the Legislature, and for any unlawful, anarchical action they may take, neither I nor any of Governor SENTER's Republican supporters can justly be held answerable. In the event that the General Assembly shall refuse to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, which I do not believe, and shall elect a United States Senator hostile to the Government and the Administration, my action in the premises will be determined by my convictions of duty.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1869.

E. C. Delevan's Position on the Grog Question.

Parly to correct a verbal error of our correspondent, and partly to satisfy the public curiosity, we quote the following paragraphs from the recent letter of E. C. DELEVAN to the President of the National Temperance Convention, in which he defines his position in reference to prohibitory legislation and third party agitation. He says:

"I have always been in favor of moral suasion—moral suasion to induce as many as possible to abandon the use and sale of intoxicating liquor as a drink; moral suasion also to convince the voter in all parties to see it to be his duty to God, his family and his country, to use his ballot to destroy the license system, and substitute prohibition.

With my present views I am opposed to the policy of a separate party, which should exhaust itself in trying to attain that end.

But I would appeal to total abstainers, and prohibitionists within the respective political circles, to make use of their utmost influence to bring about the desired result, for by doing this they do not in any degree interfere with political parties, or act inconsistently, but, in my judgment, take a great religious question out of partisan strife.

Prohibition is right in itself beyond all doubt. The grand question to be considered is, what is the best and surest plan to secure the desired result? How best to wield moral suasion, and legislative prohibition, each in its appropriate sphere—this, as it seems to me, is the question of the hour, and this demands profound study and free fraternal discussion."

Supervisor Young, of Cincinnati.

Commissioner DELANO has forwarded to Supervisor YOUNG, of Cincinnati, the subjoined copy of a letter from JOSEPH W. DWYER, Esq., who has charge, in his office, of all correspondence with Supervisors and detectives, relative to the accuracy of an article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 29th ult., making certain complaints against General YOUNG's official conduct as Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Southern Ohio:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1869.

Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

DEAR SIR: Regarding the charges against Supervisor YOUNG, made in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Aug. 29, I have to say, first, that I have the sole charge of all correspondence with this office touching Supervisors and detectives; that this correspondence is disconnected from the other business of the office, and, when not in use, is under lock and key in my chamber; that all the charges ever preferred against Mr. YOUNG are embraced in what is called the first letter, referred to in the *Enquirer*, and they were never out of the office, except a copy furnished to Supervisor CONKLING, for an investigation, ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury; that what purports to be the second letter was never filed in this office, nor was ever here, and consequently could not have been a copy of anything obtained from this office; nor was the substance of it made matter for investigation before Supervisor CONKLING; nor in any complaint has he (General YOUNG) ever been charged with receiving bribes.

I deem this to be due to General YOUNG, inasmuch as the charge has been given circulation in other newspapers. Respectfully,

JOS. W. DWYER,
In charge of Supervisors and Detectives.

The Illness of Senator Fessenden.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Sept. 4.

We understand that Senator FESSENDEN was suffering but little pain at a late hour last evening, but his physicians could not detect any change for the better. A gloom seemed to have been cast over the spirits of our citizens yesterday, and the general topic of conversation was in reference to his health. He is attended during his illness by Dr. WOOD of this city, Dr. LINCOLN of Brunswick, and Dr. PERLEY of Bridgton, formerly Surgeon-General in the United States Army. The two latter physicians are connections of Mr. FESSENDEN. Mr. FESSENDEN has been suffering with an obstruction of the bowels since Tuesday morning, and his condition is extremely critical.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Newport, Vt.—The Lake—Hunting, Fishing, &c.—The Story of Uriah Skinner—Hotel Life—Tourists—Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE, Sunday, Sept. 5, 1869.

Newport, at the southern end of Lake Memphremagog, is a flourishing village of 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants. It is in everything a regular country village, although the railroad and steamboat lines give it a more lively air than most places of its size possess. The lumber business seems to be the most general and the most prosperous; the tall chimneys of its saw-mills are seen for quite a distance. The stores are curiosity shops from the varied nature of their wares. Here a sign like this arrests your attention: "Stoves, furniture, coffins and caskets;" then, again, "Groceries and livery stable," or "New-York papers at the drug store." But there is an air of thrift and prosperity about all the houses, nearly all of which are neatly and tastefully built.

I closed my last letter just as I was starting on a trip down the lake and back. It is a delightful trip, but it should be taken in warmer weather than we have of late been favored with to thoroughly enjoy it. The boat leaves from a wharf directly in front of the hotel twice a day. The sail to Magog, P. Q., at the northern end of the lake occupies about two hours and a half. The steamer, *Lady of the Lake*, is quite a large English-built vessel, well fitted up for comfort. The Lake itself is deeply indented with bays, between which jut out wooded headlands, backed by mountain ranges. Islands, both large and small, are dotted over the water, while row boats and sail boats greet the passing steamer. In the watery surface over which you glide are seen reflected the lofty mountain peaks which rise to the height of nearly 3,000 feet, and bordered by dense forests slope down the water's edge. "Owl's Head," is the highest peak near the lake. From its summit, on a clear day, Montreal can be seen in the northwest. Its rounded top is cleft into gorges and ravines, in one of which a Masonic body holds a lodge once every year. There is a very good hotel at its base from which ascents are made. In the lake opposite Owl's Head is an island called Skinner's Island, from the fact that a cave in one of its sides was the hiding-place of a noted smuggler, by name URIAH SKINNER, and where he met his untimely end. The story of his exploits and deeds of daring have been told in verse by one DIX. This SKINNER was a man of immense stature and prodigious strength, with a nose so red that the poet declared that if URIAH SKINNER ever washed it, a point with regard to which he expresses some doubt, the water would surely hiss. SKINNER was very successful in his line of business, so much so, in fact, that he received more attention from the British revenue officers than was pleasant to a man of his retired disposition. His familiarity with all the various nooks and recesses of the place, rendered his sudden disappearance from before the eyes of his pursuers exceedingly mysterious and perplexing. At length one moonlight night the officers determined he should no longer defy the revenue laws, and concealing themselves, waited patiently for his coming. When their patience was well-nigh exhausted, and they had begun to fear that they had been badly sold, the plash of oars was heard; a boat sailed quietly by their ambush, and in it was URIAH SKINNER. With a triumphant shout they manned their boat and started in pursuit. The chase was a hot one. SKINNER doubled and dodged, but eight strong men were more than a match for one, and soon he felt that his game was up. The interval between the boats became less and less; now they were on his very heels, when, rounding this island and just ready, to secure their prize—he was gone! They hunted for him everywhere, in every tree and behind every blade of grass; swore and cursed like troopers, but all of no use: URIAH SKINNER had gone. One of the officers declared that he smelt brimstone just as SKINNER vanished, and the theory that the Old Nick had something to do with his escape was adopted. His boat, which had been found, was turned adrift, and his name used to terrify the naughty children in the vicinity for many years. Some six years later a fisherman, exploring the cave on the island for hidden treasures, found, not silver and gold, but a skull of considerable size, and other bones, all of great magnitude, and the mystery of SKINNER'S disappearance was solved. So ever since the cave has been called from its involuntary tenant "Skinner's Cave."

Mr. CARLOS PIERCE, of Boston, owns an island on which he intends to raise blood stock. There are many fine Summer residences along the shore belonging to wealthy Montreal gentlemen. A Mr. ALLEN from that city has a handsome steam yacht, whose graceful outlines will attract the notice of every stranger. On the left shore of the lake rises Mount Elephantis, a curiously-shaped mountain, and west of which, several hundred feet above Lake Memphremagog, lies Concert Lake, the abode of myriads of trout. Between Owl's Head and Mount Elephantis you get a fine view of Jay's Peak, 4,018 feet high, and the Green Mountain range. Now the steamer heads in shore, and the quaint little Canadian village of Magog is reached. It has an old-fashioned, ancient look, lying on a level plain at the foot of Mount Oxford, the most extensive mountains in Lower Canada. I do not think the attractions of Magog sufficient to warrant me in advising any one to stay there any longer than possible. The steamer comes directly back, and, refreshed by a delightful sail, we stand once more on the wharf at Newport.

It is impossible to do justice to the sublime scenery all around here. You must see it to believe in it. When the setting sun, before it sinks below the western horizon, colors the landscape with its golden hues, and the shadows of the clouds fall upon the mountains in rich and wonderful variety; at the season of the year when the foliage puts off its Summer dress of green to welcome back the Autumn, with its "coat of many colors;" when, in the quiet of the evening, looking down into the depths of the pure, cool water, and behold the reflection of the scene about you, a duplicate, startling from its very accuracy, of the great works of nature; then do you see revealed some of the beauty of American scenery, and acknowledge the force of the Indian name—Memphremagog—beautiful water.

In the way of amusement while here. Wild ducks I have seen in great numbers, and can therefore believe the statement that this is a "fair hunting region." There are also bears, for the more adventurous sportsmen, though the "supply is limited." In the fishing line, pickerel are plenty and of considerable size; trout, both brook and lake, are to be had for the seeking. Then there are plenty of boats for rowing and sailing; plenty of mountains to climb, plenty of caves, views, &c., to be visited. There are also many beautiful drives, and next season the proprietors of the hotel hope to have a supply of horses and carriages on hand. The hotel has passed into new hands, and many improvements are to be made before the next season. It is quite a large hotel, capable of accommodating 400 guests; the halls are spacious, the rooms large and clean. Balconies extend around three sides of the house on every floor. The table, however, would bear improvement. The new proprietors are courteous and obliging. There is another item I may add to my information of this locality, and it will doubtless prove welcome news to many. New-York and fashionable watering-place prices have not yet reached here. Everything, comparatively at least, is cheap, and you are pretty sure to get your money's worth.

On the hotel register I notice names of people from almost every State in the Union. General HUNTER'S is perhaps the best known in the list. The season has been a good one, although the hotel was not opened until as late as the 1st of July. But tourists just now are few and far between. The cold weather keeps them nearer home. It is, on the whole, perhaps just as wise for a person to "hug" their own stove as to go three or four hundred miles only to hug another man's, and be obliged to pay for the privilege in the bargain. Now and then a party strays up here, but they are either of the kind that dislike a more fashionable and crowded place, and do not mind the weather, or else they leave very soon. But such weather must be considered exceptional, for if this is the warm weather what will be the cold?

All things must have an end, and one of the things in which I am personally concerned must submit to fate, and my stay here must come to an end. My reflections on leaving are: First, that I am very glad I came; and, secondly, to those who want to know where they can spend a few delightful weeks in the Summer, if they are reasonable, sensible people, finding enjoyment in natural scenery and fond of out-door life, they may look a great ways before they will find a better or healthier place than the shore of this semi-American, semi-Canadian lake, known by the euphonious name of Memphremagog.

H. W. R.

SARATOGA.

Wane of the Season—White Dresses and Coal Fires—Preparations for Another Year—The President and his Family—A Railroad to Lake George.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

"De back ob de season am broke," expressively remarked the American citizen of African descent, who brushed the dust from my apparel yesterday after a twenty-mile ride through the sandy potato "patches" of Washington County. And so I found it. The season had broken into a beautiful Autumn day, with just enough vigor in the atmosphere to make exercise pleasant, only to find people fleeing from Saratoga by the hundreds. To be sure, these fluttering and furbelowed and fluted white dresses give one a compassionate shiver for their wearers these cool mornings, but a flannel jacket and the sun's rays soon dissipate the chilly feeling, while in the evening coal fires in the parlors and additional blankets on the beds serve the same purpose. It is mainly the gay part of the crowd which has gone—those who shudder at the thought of a frosty morning in the country, and had rather breathe fetid smells and gases than risk the magnetic shock of such a vigorous atmosphere as this of to-day. There are a goodly number of people here yet, however, of both the sensible and solid classes, and I am not sure but the society is superior to that of any other period of the season. Those evanescent people who come with a splash, and stay with a buzz, and go with a rush, are mostly gone, and though the hops are rather spiritless, and the girls lack for partners, yet the masquerade last night was full of genuine fun, and the reception of the President and Mrs. GRANT was both gratifying and interesting. Taking, therefore, the genial sunshine, and the fine air, and the excellent waters, and the sensible people, Saratoga has lost none of its attractions by the loss of its crowd.

Despite all that can be said about it or against it—despite all considerations of moral good or social evil—Saratoga is year after year increasing in popularity, and drawing still more people to enjoy its questionable and unquestionable pleasures. More hotels are required, and the rebuilding and enlargement of the old Union is already begun. It was a painful sight, though, yesterday, to see the brawny axmen literally cut up by the roots those noble elms of forty years' growth, which must give way to brick and mortar and dust. No sentimentalist cried out, "Woodman, spare that tree!" but a phalanx of spectators looked stolidly on, until the choppers went to dinner, when a few reverent and tender-hearted people selected souvenir canes from the branches. Then the cruel work went on until the far-spreading branches were all laid low, and the sunlight came full and square on the rear promenade as from a rift in the clouds. The hotel proprietors say that more people have been here this year than ever before; and they are probably right.

Mrs. GRANT, with Miss NELLIE and Master JESSE, have been quietly domiciled here all the week in one of the cottages in the Union grounds. The President returned from Washington on Thursday evening, and General PORTER came last night. They are very retired, and evidently prefer not to be disturbed. In order to gratify a very general desire, and also to render their privacy less liable to invasion, the general reception of last night was given. The family will return to Washington about the 20th instant, when the repairs on the White House will be so far completed as to admit of its occupancy. Any one who supposes, however, that the President is here free from the attentions of that patriotic class of gentlemen so anxious to assist him in administering the affairs of the Government, to wit—the gentlemen in quest of office—is mistaken. There is no barrier which they do not successfully overcome, and they penetrate the closest seclusion. With such a man as General GRANT this persistent pressure is prejudicial rather than otherwise. He is an excellent judge of men, and has a superb advantage over everybody else in that immobility of countenance and reticence of tongue that never reveal the impression made upon his mind. Nevertheless the President manages to see a great many people, both publicly and privately, and one manifestly good result arising from this contact is that he meets in the main a better class of persons—those who have a deeper and sincerer interest in the success of his Administration—than he meets at Washington. He learns how he is judged by the people who stay at home, and being withal such a keen observer, he cannot fail to add materially to that kind of knowledge which must contribute to his success. On Monday the President and family go to Utica, and will become the guests of Senator CONKLING. It was their intention to spend a few days at that beautiful sheet of water, Lake George, but I believe it is now abandoned.

Speaking of Lake George, I am reminded that arrangements are about concluded for the extension of the Glen's Falls branch of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Caldwell, at the head of the lake, and nine miles from the present terminus of the road. This is all very well for the railroad company and the hotels at the lake, and people of weak nerves. It will largely increase the popularity of the lake as a Summer resort, but it will spoil much of the pleasure of the trip by substituting the railroad for the present beautiful ride, and it will introduce to the quiet seclusion of the lake a class of people that are far enough away from home and good society at Saratoga.

CYMON.

INCIDENTALS.

The conservative papers in Virginia are greatly pleased at Attorney-General HOAR'S decision respecting the test oath. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the President has never forfeited any of his pledges to Virginia, and it counsels the people to disregard politics and concentrate their attention and efforts upon their individual as well as State interests, and to get ready as rapidly as possible to pay their debts.

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* thanks the President for protecting Virginia against "what would have been one of the most infamous outrages ever practiced on a helpless people." It trusts and believes that the effects of Mr. HOAR'S decision will be at once visible in the renewed energy and hopefulness with which all branches of industry will be inspired.

The Petersburg *Express* rejoices that the "incubus" which has been "suffocating the people of Virginia" since July has been "lifted and dispelled." And it sees, in the distance, the reconstruction of Virginia's material and industrious interests—"even under all the embarrassments which oppress her."

The Petersburg *Index* says the future destiny of Virginia is now in the hands of its own citizens. The spirit in which they accepted reconstruction having been reciprocated by the Government, it calls upon them to remember their pledges, and to let the world see that Virginia, with all her losses, has preserved intact the scrupulous honor which follows duty's path for duty's sake.

A lady in Boston, who lost a child by death last week, sent for ten different clergymen to officiate at the funeral, but all of them were absent from the city. As the only alternative, a lawyer read the burial service.

The Nashville University is to be reëstablished, and an informal tender of the Presidency of the institution has been made to General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

General WALTER Q. GRESHAM, the new Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana, entered the volunteer army in 1861 as Colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana Regiment, and served through the war. He was severely wounded, and was promoted to a full Brigadier-Generalship. He ran for Congress in 1866 and 1868, but was defeated by Hon. MICHAEL C. KERR. The Indianapolis *Journal* says the appointment is a good one and gives general satisfaction; that he is an earnest and faithful Republican, a practical lawyer, and a high-minded, honorable gentleman.

Citizens of several towns in Erie and Niagara Counties are taking steps to petition the Legislature to remove the State dam at the mouth of the Tonawanda Creek. They complain that it causes, in the early part of the year, almost monthly inundations of more than thirty thousand acres of the most valuable lands in those counties, and they recommend the cutting down of the mountain ridge, and the dredging of the creek at one point, where alone, they say, it will be necessary.

A wedding at Fort Smith, Ark., was interrupted the other day, when the rector came to that portion of the service which requires a vow of obedience on the part of the bride. At that critical moment there resounded through the church a most emphatic no from the lips of the lady. The clergyman threw up his hands in dismay and then closed his book, and the excitement among the spectators was intense. But one of the bridemaids whispered something in the ear of the bride; she gave the required pledge, and thereafter all went merry as a marriage bell.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* congratulates the people of California upon the increased immigration to the Pacific coast and the investments made by Eastern capitalists in lands in that State. The predicted results of the Pacific Railroad, it says, are being realized as fast as could reasonably be expected.

The debt of Michigan has been reduced $852,342 since Jan. 1, 1867, and the whole amount paid and ordered to be paid this year is $1,151,500. In three years, from a fraction less than $4,000,000, the State debt will thus be reduced to less than $2,500,000. The diminution in the State tax has been $415,474 in two years, and the cash balance in the treasury next January, it is expected, will exceed $250,000, of which sum $80,000 or $100,000 will be by law applicable to the purchase of State bonds.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says our coöperative system is advancing, but it thinks it will not be perfected until there shall be in all large towns and cities a common fire, the heat from which shall be let into each house, as gas now is; a common laundry, in which washing and ironing shall be done, and a common cooking establishment, whence cooked meats shall be distributed.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has returned to Georgetown, Mass. The Newburport *Herald* of Saturday says his health is not much improved.

Wayne County estimates that its peppermint crop this year will amount to $500,000 in value. An average yield is twenty pounds of oil to the acre, and it now sells at $3 per pound.

Rev. J. R. MILLER, of the First United Presbyterian Church of New-Wilmington, Penn., announced his resignation to his congregation three weeks ago, owing to his views in relation to the questions of Psalmody and close communion. Subsequently he asked of the Presbytery a certificate of dismissal, in order that he might connect with the Old School Presbyterian Church. This request, after a somewhat bitter discussion, was granted, but he was refused permission to preach a farewell sermon to his congregation.

Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad California has been visited by eighteen United States Senators, and by members of Congress and State officials without number—all wise men from the East. And the cry is—still they come.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says that the Government has recently seized the Etowah Iron Works, better known as Cooper's Iron Works, as the property of the Confederate States. They comprise about 15,000 acres of land.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, who says that he has been assured that his nomination for Governor of Minnesota would heal the dissensions in the Republican Party in that State, promises that if nominated and elected, he will strive to realize the just expectations of those who sustain him, and by every means in his power seek to preserve the honor and promote the welfare of his State.

The directors of the James Mills at Newburyport, Mass., have voted to reduce the value of their stock to $10 a share, and to issue 15,000 shares of new stock at $10 a share.

The New Chief Justice of New-Hampshire.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 4.

Judge HENRY ADAMS BELLOWS, LL. D., of Concord, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New-Hampshire *vice* Judge IRA PERLEY of the same city, whose term of office expired by the constitutional limitation of age, was born in Walpole, that State, in 1803. He received an academic education at Windsor, Vt., but was not a college graduate. His legal studies were pursued under Hon. WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, at Westminster, Vt., and he was admitted to the Bar in that State at Newfane in 1826. In the same year he commenced practice at Walpole, N. H., where he remained two years. He then went to Littleton, where he was established until 1850, when he removed to Concord, where he has since resided. In September, 1859, while in the successful practice of his profession in the New-Hampshire and United States Courts, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which office he has most worthily filled and adorned until his recent elevation to the Chief Justiceship. Judge BELLOWS has long been known as one of the soundest and ablest jurists of New-Hampshire, and his universal popularity with the members of the Bar renders his last appointment one of the very best that could be made. He is dignified in bearing, very gentlemanly in manner, and extremely affable in conversation. While Associate Justice he has tried cases in every county in the State, with one exception, which has given him a very extensive acquaintance with the lawyers of New-Hampshire. Outside of the Bar Judge BELLOWS has a very high standing in civil and religious circles. He is a prominent Unitarian, and a cousin of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS of New-York City, and was the first President of the New-Hampshire State Unitarian Association. He succeeds to an office whose ermine in the past has been worn by such jurists as JEREMIAH SMITH, ARTHUR LIVERMORE and SAMUEL D. BELL, and which now has a new, but, we believe, a most worthy and honorable incumbent.

OBITUARY.

Signor Palmo, the Old Opera Manager.

The death of Signor F. PALMO, at the advanced age of 85, occurred at his late residence in this City, No. 113 East Eleventh-street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Signor PALMO was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of New-York. His name is universally known in connection with the history of operatic management in this City and throughout the country. Before the year 1835, operatic representations were given here infrequently, and were matters of which the public generally had little practical knowledge. MALIBRAN (then Miss GARCIA) had sung in the Old Bowery Theatre, which was afterward destroyed by fire, and a few European celebrities had appeared at long intervals before New-York audiences in operatic *rôles*, but it was not until after PALMO'S advent as a manager that the opera gained anything like a foothold in this country.

PALMO was by birth an Italian, and came to New-York when 23 years of age. His occupation at that time was that of a cook, and he found employment in that capacity here soon after his arrival. By dint of industry and frugality he was enabled to start a small restaurant on his own account, and the excellence of his *cuisine* soon made him famous. His patronage increased so largely that he was afterward enabled to launch out into more extended operations, and he built the establishment known as the Café des Mille Colonnes, which, it will be recollected, was situated on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway. Here, by strict attention to business, and by the introduction of music as an added attraction of the establishment, he secured a patronage that, in a few years, placed him in a position of pecuniary independence. Being an ardent lover of music, and especially of operatic performances, he in 1835 sold his café, and invested his money in the erection of Palmo's Opera House, which old New-Yorkers will remember to have been located in Chambers-street, near Broadway, and as the building now known as the United States Marshal's office. He brought out many of the first Italian *artistes* in Europe as performers, among them SALVATORE, the father of ADELINA PATTI. At Palmo's, "Semiramis," "Ernani," and other old standard operas were first produced before an American audience, LA MANNA being PALMO'S *chef d'orchestre*. The venture proved an unlucky one, however, for PALMO, in a pecuniary sense. "High art" was not cultivated, or, in fact, really appreciated in those days, and, after a few years of managerial experience, PALMO found himself reduced to poverty. He then returned to his old profession and became cook for Mr. CHRIS. WILLIAMS, who kept the "Waverley," corner Fourth-street and Broadway, where he might often have been seen wearing his white apron and square paper cap, and engaged in preparing the delectable dishes for which that establishment was noted. The death of Mr. WILLIAMS some years ago threw PALMO out of a situation, and reduced him to very astrightened circumstances. He was now, too, well advanced in age, and unable to perform much manual labor. The theatrical managers and many members of the dramatic and musical professions were determined that one who had done so much for art (who may, in fact, be justly styled the father of opera in the United States) should not be reduced to want. Accordingly they formed into an association for the purpose of creating what was known as the Palmo Fund, each member paying $13 annually, which money was devoted to the support of their old friend and co-laborer. On this fund PALMO was ever afterward enabled to live comfortably. He was a mild and genial gentleman, whose affable manner and natural goodness of heart made for him hosts of friends. He never relinquished his love for the opera, and whenever a "season" was being given in this City he was sure to be among the most constant attendants on the performances. A complimentary benefit given him at the Academy of Music, about three years since, was very numerously attended, and did much toward swelling the fund on which he relied for support.

The funeral of the deceased is to take place from his late residence in East Eleventh-street on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

English Opera at the French Theatre.

The sale of reserved seats for the English opera season will commence this morning at 9 o'clock at SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway. The season begins at the French Theatre on Saturday evening next, with BALFE'S "Puritan's Daughter."

How Bud Carter, the Tennessee Desperado, was Killed

The McMinnville (Tenn.) *New Era* learns from WILEY STEAKLEY and JOHN TEMPLETON, (the men who killed CARTER,) the following particulars as to the cause and manner of the killing.

CARTER had repeatedly threatened the life of STEAKLEY and DOC. CHARLES, a brother-in-law to TEMPLETON, because they had assisted in arresting CARTER in Alabama. The threatened parties, knowing how well CARTER usually kept his threats, were afraid to go about their ordinary business. STEAKLEY and TEMPLETON armed themselves for the purpose, and were on the lookout for CARTER. They overtook him on last Wednesday night at JIM CLARK'S drinking shop, in Van Buren County, about three quarters of a mile beyond Rock Island, at the Forks of the Kentucky and Sparta road. Understanding the situation, they concealed themselves near by, when CARTER soon rode up; and just after he dismounted (perhaps he had stepped into the drinking shop and back again) they fired upon him with double-barreled shot guns. CARTER fell at the first fire, and fired himself three shots. The concealed men then rushed upon CARTER, when he begged them to desist, as he was already killed; but they fired upon him with pistols, swearing he should not escape this time. He exclaimed: "O, my wife and poor children; what will become of them?" He lived only ten or fifteen minutes. These two men were the only participants in the tragedy. STEAKLEY and TEMPLETON are still at large, and show no desire whatever to evade an arrest. They are both young men.

Proposed Breakwater at Cape Breton.

It is proposed by the Government of Canada to build a breakwater at Main a Dieu, on the southeast coast of Cape Breton, which place was surveyed last month for that purpose. The breakwater, when built, it is said, will make Main a Dieu one of the best and most convenient harbors on the coast of Nova Scotia, east of Halifax. It lies one mile inside the west point of Seatani, in the Main a Dieu passage or tittle, and in the direct track of all vessels bound to the Cape Breton Coal Mines, Grand Banks, Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Inside the position assigned the breakwater 250 to 300 sail can lie in all seasons in safety in from three to five feet of water. The inner harbor now gives a safe anchorage to but twenty or twenty-five vessels drawing not over twelve feet, and several vessels lie moored in it every Winter, coal laden, that they may be able to sail any time in the Spring, while Sydney and Louisburg harbors are blocked with ice. We are informed that the coal mines and fishing have caused so much trade on this coast that the Canadian Government has determined to commence this work at once for the benefit of both the Colonial and American vessels. It will also be an advantage to the American fishermen.

Speed of a Railway Train.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 4.

The Special Chicago Express, which left New-York yesterday at 11 A. M., made extraordinary time between Syracuse and Rochester, as will be seen by the statement below. The locomotive was No. 108, and the train consisted of three passenger coaches and a baggage car. On leaving Syracuse the train was 19 minutes late, owing to a hot journal, and did not get off until 8:04, instead of 7:45. Jordan, 17 miles from Syracuse, was passed in 21 minutes; Clyde, 38 miles from Syracuse, was reached in 44 minutes, where a stoppage of 12 minutes was made to cool the journal. Leaving Clyde at 9 o'clock, Newark, 50 miles from Syracuse, was passed at 9:14, 58 minutes running time; Palmyra, 58 miles from Syracuse, was reached in 66 minutes running time, and Rochester, 81 miles from Syracuse, was gained in just 94 minutes—on time. The engineer was JAS. WOOD, who once made the run from Rochester to Syracuse in 100 minutes—6 minutes more than the time given above. The locomotive is of the first class and was built at Paterson, N. J.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Burning of the Propeller Boscobel in St. Clair River—Three Lives Lost.

From the Detroit Post, Sept. 4.

It again becomes our painful duty to chronicle a marine casualty, attended with loss of life. The following dispatch was received from our correspondent at St. Clair yesterday about noon:

"The propeller *Boscobel*, Captain HODGES, running in the New-York Central line, bound for Chicago, caught fire at 9 o'clock A. M., about three miles below St. Clair. She was beached on the Canada side, where she is now burning. The passengers, ten in number, were saved. The officers and crew were saved, except GEORGE RUEHLE, second engineer, who was drowned in attempting to swim ashore, and one of the firemen and a deck hand, who are reported drowned. The passengers and crew lose nearly all their effects. The books and papers belonging to the vessel were saved. The loss will be total. The cargo consisted of 170 tons of railroad iron, 40 tons of pig iron, and about 80 tons of merchandise. The fire was discovered near the forward end of the boiler, and spread very rapidly. The passengers and crew were brought here on the propeller *Belle of Oshkosh*. The propeller *Free State* was lying close by the *Boscobel*. The boat was nearly new, and was owned by the Peshtigo Lumber Company."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The propeller *Neptune*, of the Belle City Line, arrived last night at about 10 o'clock, having on board seven of the *Boscobel's* crew, from whom the following interesting particulars are derived: The fire was discovered by one of the firemen at about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He ran to the upper deck shouting, "She's on fire!" and in the course of about three minutes the boat was almost completely wrapped in flames. She was, upon the discovery of the fire, headed for the American shore, but the wind blowing up the stream, Captain HODGES, in order to keep the flames aft, ordered her to be turned around, which was done, and she was beached upon the Canadian side, heading down the stream. The flames in the meantime had made such headway that all efforts to save the boat were soon found to be unavailing. The hand pump was first tried, but was quickly abandoned. In the confusion of the moment, the pony was started without the hose being attached, and by the time this mistake was rectified, the hose could not be brought into requisition on account of the heat.

GEORGE RUEHLE, of Detroit, the second engineer, had been off duty about an hour, and was asleep in his berth when the fire was discovered. Upon discovering that the boat was in flames, he ran aft and jumped overboard, and was drowned. This occurred when the boat was within twenty rods of the Canadian shore. One of the deck hands, named JOE BARBER, was also drowned in the same manner. He belonged in the State of New-York. One of the firemen who went below to take the hose did not return, and must have been suffocated or burned to death. He shipped at Detroit on the last trip, but the only name given is JIM. These two men, as well as all the deck hands and firemen, were colored. The officers and the rest of the crew, together with the passengers, ten in number, were taken off by the *Belle of Oshkosh*. The *Belle* was passed at Newport, where the ill-fated steamer stopped for a few moments. She afterward followed up the river, and when the dense volumes of smoke issuing from the *Boscobel* indicated a calamity, she made directly for her and overhauled her soon after being beached. Seven of the crew took possession of the life boat and were picked up by the *Neptune*. None of the passengers' baggage was saved.

Mr. RUEHLE was the second son of Alderman RUEHLE, of this city. He was about 27 years of age and unmarried. He was of steady and industrious habits, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The family will have the warmest sympathy of the entire community in their terrible affliction.

It is said by some of the crew that the ash pan under the boiler was forced from its place on Thursday night, when the boat was between Malden and Detroit, and it is supposed that the cinders from that means communicated with the wood-work, thus causing the catastrophe. The propeller *Sun*, which arrived last evening, passed the wreck about 1:30 o'clock, at which time it had burned to the water's edge, and the fire was yet unextinguished.

The *Boscobel* was a fine large propeller of 919 tons, old measurement. She was built at Peshtigo in 1867 by the Peshtigo Lumber Company, and her value was estimated by the underwriters last year at $80,000. She ran last season in EVANS' Line, and this season in PEASE'S New-York Central Line, but she continued to be owned, we believe, by the Company that built her. She is heavily insured in Chicago agencies. She had the old *Iowa's* engine and boiler, thoroughly rebuilt.

Verdict Against a Life Insurance Company.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 28.

The trial of Mrs. GEGGUS *vs.* The North American Insurance Company, was concluded in the Fourth District Court yesterday afternoon. The trial lasted three days, and the jury awarded a verdict of $10,214 75 in favor of the plaintiff. The action was brought by Mrs. GEGGUS, widow of the late CHARLES GEGGUS, to recover the amount of his life insurance. It was shown that Mr. GEGGUS left this city on the 22d of August, 1868, and that, at the time, he was prostrated in body and deranged in mind. On the 3d of September following, the remains of Mr. GEGGUS were found in the mountains of San Joaquin County, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The life policy expired on the 27th of August, one week before his body was found, and the question arose whether he died before or after the expiration of the policy. The Company denied that when his body was found he had been dead seven days. The proofs, before a Justice of the Peace of San Joaquin County, acting as Coroner, tended to fix the date of his death ten days before the body was found, and that was the verdict of the Coroner. The medical testimony on the trial tended to establish the fact that he died at least two days before the policy expired.

It was also shown on the trial that on the evening Mr. GEGGUS disappeared, he was at Pleasantown, in Alameda County. From thence he walked to a place called the Moutain House, some twenty miles distant; he arrived about 10 o'clock.

The parties who saw him here and at Pleasantown, spoke of him as acting "out of his head." He was put to bed about 10:30 o'clock, and arose about 5 o'clock next morning (the 23d,) and going to the kitchen of the establishment took two raw eggs which he broke in his hand and partly ate them, and also ate a slice of watermelon. Being remonstrated with by the proprietor for the manner in which he was acting, he left suddenly and walked to Moore's Landing, a distance of five miles, and was seen about 2 o'clock in the afternoon walking over the hills between Patersons' Pass and Corall Hollow hatless, and with his bare head exposed to the fierce rays of the sun, the weather being excessively hot. His body was found on the side and near the lot of a bald stony hill, about two miles from where he was last seen alive, and in the direction in which he was then walking.

DISASTER IN THE BAY.

A Yacht Floating Bottom Upward Found in the Narrows—All on Board Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, the Police steamboat *Metropolitan* was cruising in the bay, when Sergeant O'BRIEN, who was in command, observed a small yacht floating through the Narrows bottom upward. He steamed for the yacht, and soon succeeded in securing and righting her. The only traces of human occupancy on board were discovered in the cabin. They consisted of a gaiter shoe and a coat, in the pockets of which were a diary in which no name appeared, and a number of letters addressed to ARTHUR SWARTOUT, No. 380 Broadway. Sergeant O'BRIEN made fast to the yacht, and having towed her to the Battery, learned from her owner, HUGH BURNS, that during the morning he had let her to a party of six or seven young men for a pleasure sail. He knew none of the party, and was not certain as to the exact number who put off in the vessel, nor had he had any news of her until she was returned to him.

The Police made many efforts during the day to ascertain something more definite concerning the party and their fate, but without success. The name of ARTHUR SWARTOUT not appearing in the Directory, and the premises No. 380 Broadway being closed for the Sabbath, they could not follow the only clue they had to the identity of any of the supposed victims. It is presumed from the circumstances that she was capsized, and that all on board were drowned.

Probable Homicide.

Last night, about 9:30, a serious affray occurred in South-street, near Grand-avenue, Hudson City, during which two men named BEHM and REID were stabbed, the former probably fatally. From the statement of ADAM REID, who was arrested, it appears that he was walking along Grand-avenue slightly under the influence of liquor, when he alleges he was assaulted and knocked down by BEHM, and jumping up he seized BEHM by the shoulder and stabbed him. REID is very much bruised about the face, and having been stabbed in the thigh during the affray, was covered with blood. A doctor was sent for to dress his wounds. BEHM has been stabbed in the face beside the nose, and Dr. STOUT, who attended him, pronounced the wound of a very dangerous character. BEHM was unable to make a statement. REID is held for examination.

THE TURF.

To-day's Racing on the Fashion Course, L. I.

This afternoon the first day's racing of the running meeting on the Fashion Course, L. I. will take place. The sport promises to be of an unusually attractive character, for among the contests is a four-mile heat race, now so rare on the American turf, between some first-class horses. The entries for it, five in number, are *Privateer, Aldebaran, Flora McIvor, Climax* and *Biddy Malone*; but the two last-named will not start. Of the others, *Privateer* is the favorite at even against the field, for he has run three four-mile heat races and won them all. He belongs to and is trained by Captain T. G. MOORE, a turfman of great experience and good judgment, who feels great confidence in his chance of winning. The stake is $2,000, added to a sweepstakes of $100 each, play or pay; the second horse to have $500, and the third $300; to carry 100 pounds each. *Flora McIvor* ranks next to *Privateer* in public favor, although she has never run a four-mile heat race; she however possesses fine speed, and has recently been highly tried. There is also a race for two-year olds, dash of one mile, for a purse of $400, which will have three runners. The racing is continued over Wednesday and Saturday.

Conflagration at Staten Island—Loss $15,000.

About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the rear of a row of frame dwellings, situated about two hundred yards northeast of the Pavilion Hotel, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. The alarm was promptly given, and No. Six engine, from New-Brighton, No. Seven engine, one truck and the bucket company, from Stapleton, were soon on the ground, but the scarcity of water rendered all efforts to save the burning buildings futile. The flames spread rapidly throughout the dry woodwork of the house, mocking the earnest efforts of the active firemen, who were sinking suction pipes in every available cistern in the vicinity, and working bravely to prevent the fire from spreading to the Pavilion. The guests from the neighboring hotels congregated around the blazing houses, watching the progress of the fire, but very few except the regular firemen attempted to aid the distressed tenants by removing their furniture. Great dependence was placed upon the expected arrival of the Fire Department steamer *Fuller*, but that vessel had left for Philadelphia to pump water into the Fairmount Water-works, and therefore did not make her appearance.

The fire continued its progress until noon, when, from lack of material, the flames subsided. The buildings burned were three frame houses, three stories high, occupied by private families, and two small cottages, one occupied by JAMES VAN TASSEL, of New-Brighton. Two horses, valued at $750, were burned in the stables adjoining the cottages. The loss on the buildings will amount to $14,000, partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been caused by the careless use of kerosene by a servant while building a fire.

Excursion of the Liederkranz Society.

The German Liederkranz Society of this City made its annual excursion up the Hudson River, to Dudley's Grove, yesterday. The small steamboat *P. C. Schultz* conveyed members of the Society and their friends from the foot of Barclay-street, at 8 A. M., to the foot of Christopher-street, where two barges were attached to her, to which the passengers repaired. At the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, a second landing was made, where the rest of the excursionists embarked, being in all about 1,500 in number, ladies and gentlemen. The trip was a pleasant one, the younger members of the party enjoying a dance, while the older members enjoyed the view of the splendid scenery. Near the Grove the party were joined by a steamboat excursion of the employes of SCHALK BROTHERS, brewers, of Newark. The party spent a couple of hours most happily in the park, singing, sitting in groups under the shade of the trees, and walking around in the neighborhood. At about 4 P. M. the excursionists embarked again for home. The barges were decorated with American and German flags, and toward evening illuminated by a large number of Chinese lanterns. The excursionists returned to the City at about 8 P. M.

Opening of the Saengerbund Singing School.

Yesterday morning the new Singing School of the General Saengerbund of New York, under the direction of Mr. LANGE, in the upper story of the Henry Clay House, corner First street and Avenue A, was opened. It is designed for the instruction of children of members of the Bund, from 10 to 18 years of age. The lessons will be gratuitous and are given from 9 A.M. to 12 M., on Sundays. Lessons are also given to children of non-members who apply for admittance. About 120 pupils were received yesterday and about 50 more are entered on the lists already. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee for the supervision of the school: JUNG, MICHAELIS, STREBER, ALSHEIMER, and HERWIG.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Sergeant O'BRIEN, of the Harbor Police, while cruising Saturday night, boarded a canal-boat, where he found a barrel of sugar worth $42, of which he took possession and forwarded it to the Property Clerk at the Central Police Office as stolen property.

LEVI W. BARNES, a resident of Boston, yesterday morning entered the restaurant No. 13 Park-place, and died while sitting at the counter, where he had just partaken of coffee. The body was taken by the Second Precinct Police to the Morgue, where a *post-mortem* examination will be made by Dr. JOHN BEACH, of the Coroners' office.

Primary School No. 16, a new building erected on Thirty-second-street, near Third-avenue, will be opened this morning for the reception of pupils. The school will be in charge of Miss SARAH McCAFFERY.

MARGARET STRAUSS, 3 years of age, yesterday afternoon fell from a third-story window of No. 74 Forsyth-street, and was seriously injured.

The body of an unknown woman was yesterday afternoon found by some boatmen floating in East River, and towed to Pier No. 36, where it was delivered to the Police, to be taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

SARAH STRAUSS, 70 years of age, was found dead in her bed yesterday at No. 435 West Seventeenth-street. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest.

GEORGE HOFFMAN, of No. 29 Broome-street, yesterday afternoon, attempting to get on the front platform of a street car at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue, fell to the street, and the wheel striking his head, he received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SIMON THOMAS last evening shot himself in the hand with a pistol he was carelessly handling. The accident occurred in the yard of his residence, corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets.

PHILIP RILEY was last night assaulted at the corner of Oak and James streets by some unknown person, and he received a severe cut in the arm. His assailant escaped.

JOHN COSGROVE, of No. 239 Pearl-street, last evening fell overboard from Pier No. 26 East River, but was rescued by Officer MURPHY of the Fourth Precinct.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.114 inches; maximum at 9 P. M. Sept. 3, 30.282 inches; minimum at 7 A. M. Aug. 29, 29.902 inches; range, .380 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 63.01°; maximum at 4 P. M. Aug. 29, 82°; minimum at 5 A. M. Sept. 1, 50°; range, 32°. There was no rain during the week.

The paintings by GUSTAVE DORE are now on exhibition by night as well as by day.

New-Jersey.

WILLIAM FENNER was arrested last night, about 10 o'clock, charged with having knocked down a German, named CHRISTOPHER GORBING, and also with beating him in a brutal manner, leaving him lying on the ground in an insensible condition.

GOTTFRED KUBLER, a German, residing at the corner of Belmont-avenue and Spruce-street, Newark, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself with a pistol. It is alleged that the deceased, who died almost instantly after the shot was fired, had recently come from Germany in company with a girl, and that her desertion of him was the cause of his self-destruction.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Full sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

A GOOD THING IS WORTH A TRIAL!—Ask your Doctor what Middletown Spring Water is. If he is honest, he will tell you that it is an excellent natural remedy for all the diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, blood and nerves. Address MIDDLETOWN MINERAL SPRING COMPANY, Middletown, Vt., or No. 193 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

FABBRICOTTI.—The funeral of the late Mr. OTTO FABBRICOTTI, who died at Spezia, Italy, on Friday, June 4, will take place from his late residence, No. 18 West 27th-st., on Monday morning, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, JANETTE, widow of the late John Ferguson, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 West 46th-st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

GODFREY.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 3, SAMUEL H. GODFREY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Captain Jonathan Godfrey, at Southport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train.

GIBSON.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 3, Paymaster JOHN D. GIBSON, United States Navy, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his brother officers of the army and navy, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M., from the South Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

HILLARD.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 5, 1869, JOHN B. HILLARD, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 85th year of his age.

McCOLLICK.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, at the residence of her brother, Lowville, N. Y., Miss JANE McCOLLICK, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 Prospect-st., Jersey City.

MONCRIEF.—On Friday, Sept. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, George F. More, Esq., Millerton, Dutchess County, N. Y., ALICE MONCRIEF, mother of Hon. James Moncrief, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 102 Amity-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MASTERSON.—At Harlem, on Saturday morning, Sept. 4, of congestion of the brain, MARY, the beloved wife of Hugh Masterson.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Harlem Catholic Association, and the teachers of St. Paul's Sunday School, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Church, 117th-st., Harlem.

OTIS.—On Friday, Sept. 3, in this City, JAMES W. OTIS, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from his residence, No. 14 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock.

PERRINE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 4, JANE E. PERRINE, aged 65 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Randel, No. 38 East 38th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALLING.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, JOHN D. WALLING, aged 64 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 3d-av., corner 15th-st., South Brooklyn.

WEED.—At Stamford, on Friday, Sept. 3, LOUISA HAMILTON, infant daughter of Edgar S. and Emily Weed.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents on Prospect-st., Stamford.

WARDLAW.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, Rev. SAMUEL WARDLAW, B. D., at St. Luke's Hospital, aged 29 years.

WOODWARD.—At Gilford, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 4, ROSWELL WOODWARD, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The new book by the author of
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LEYPOLDT & HOLT, NO. 451 Broome-st., New-York, make a specialty (though not an exclusive one) of works for the study of foreign languages. For testimonials reference is made to the Faculties of Yale, Harvard, Michigan University, Washington College, and the other leading incorporated and private institutions of the country. They publish about one hundred educational works, full descriptions of which, with prices, will be found in Leypoldt & Holt's Catalogue, which can be obtained from the publishers by mail, post-paid, on application. Teachers are particularly invited to send for it. Among the principal publications are "German Grammar" and a "German Reader." By Wm. D. Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D., author of "Language and the Study of Language," &c.; Professor of Sanscrit and Instructor of Modern Languages in Yale College; lecturer on Language in Harvard University, &c. "Otto's Beginning German." By Dr. Emil Otto, author of "Otto's German Grammar." 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. An elementary work for younger pupils, or those caring for only enough knowledge to begin reading. "Pylodet's Guide to German Conversation." 18mo, 75 cents. "Evans' Abriss der Deutschen Literatur Geschichte." 12mo, $1 50. "Weasely's New German." 16mo, $1 25. "Ahn & Beleze's Beginning French." 16mo, boards, 60 cents. "Pylodet's Beginner's French Reader." 16mo, boards, 60 cents. "Sadler's Exercises for Translating English into French." (Cours de Versions.) 16mo, $1 25. "Witcomb & Bellenger's Guide to French Conversation." 16mo, 75 cents. In the new editions no pains have been spared to render the work more deserving of the success it has enjoyed for half a century. "Borel's Grammaire Française a l'Usage des Anglais." 12mo, $1 75. "Pylodet's Litterature Française Classique." 12mo, $1 75. "Pylodet's Litterature Française Contemporaine." 12mo, $1 50. "Deutsch's New Practical Hebrew Grammar and Chrestomathy." 8vo, $2 50. "Furst's New Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament." Royal 8vo, sheep, $10. To clergymen, teachers, students and public libraries, $9. "Shute's Manual of Anglo-Saxon. 12mo, $1 50. "Yonge's Landmarks of History." 12mo, ancient, $1; medieval, $1 25; modern, $1 50. "Cox's Mythology." 12mo, illustrated, $1.

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51st-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.11	31,000
54th-st., n. s., 263.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20.10x100.5	40,500
56th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 225x100.5	50,000
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71st-st., s. s., 473 ft. e. of Avenue A, 173x100.4	23,750
80th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2 }	nom.
80th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2 }	
154th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 84x99.10	12,000
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Walworth-st., s. s., 400 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	6,000
North 2d and Smith sts., n. w. corner, 75x100x25x25x100x125	6,100
38th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	600
41st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	350
De Kalb-av., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 25x100	1,500
Gates-av., n. s., 46.3 ft. w. of Downing-st., 19.9x91.2	12,000
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Lots Nos. 197 to 183, P. O. I. J. on J. A. Willink's map	1,450
QUEEN'S COUNTY.	
Jamaica.	
McNeil-st., n. s., adj. Nichols', 174.10x48x168.9x67	$960
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Walnut and Chestnut sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	$350
Lot No. 71, 25x100, and house	675
Lots Nos. 186 and 187, each 25x100	486
Long Island City.	
Jackson-av., n. s., 91.5 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x79	$1,000
Ravenswood.	
William-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. s. of Wilbur-av., 25x98.7	$350
Winfield.	
Lots Nos. 2 and 10, each 25x100, Lehrs'	$750
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Crum Pond road, n. s., adjoining B. W. Chase's, 40x98	$2,300
East Chester.	
Bridge-st., n. s., lot No. 128, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	$450
Spruce-av. and Hemlock-av., n. e. cor., 300x242	1,080
Greenburg.	
E-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of the avenue, 50x100	$1,050
Orchard-st., n. s., adjoining J. F. Schall's, 25x100	1,200
Morrisania.	
Elton-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Courtland-av., 50x100	$1,600
Bremer-av., part James Anderson's estate, 989-1,000 acre	1,200
Smeeman-st., n. e. s., adjoining the canal, 48x250	8,500
Rye.	
Highland-st., 100 ft. from Willet-av., 100x178	$3,800
Washington-st., e. s., indefinite location, 50x100	278
Westchester.	
3d-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of 1st-st., 100x100	$7,000
16th-av. and 3d-st. s. e. corner, 205x228	1,000
12th-av., s. s., lots Nos. 521 and 522, Wakefield, 100x228	225
14th-st., s. s., lot No. 374, Unionport, 108x216	380
Yonkers.	
Carlisle-place, s. e. s., lot No. 16, Carlisle-place, 25x75	$580
Hunt's Bridge to Yonkers road, s. s., adjoining N. Jones', 17 321-1,000 acres	5,800
Parker-st., n. e. s., 350 ft. n. w. of Vineyard-av., 25x100	220
New-Rochelle.	
Davenport-av., w. s., Thomas Huntington's property, 2½ acres	$12,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Arch-st., w. s., 227 ft. s. of New-st., 21 front	$3,100
Lush-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x96	500
Littleton-av. and Court-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	1,200
Belmont-av., e. s., 314 ft. s. of Waverly-place, 25x170	875
Chestnut-st., n. s., 397 ft. e. of N. J. R. R.-av., 100x150	6,000
Mount Prospect-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Treadwell-st., 202x413	5,000
Nicholson-st., w. s., indefinite location, 18x51	1,200
Caldwell.	
Turnpike, n. s., indefinite location, 75x200	$1,300
Clinton.	
Clinton-av., indefinite location, 12 94-100 acres	$10,400
Montclair.	
10 acres	$9,000
Hudson City.	
Tonnele-av. and Secaucus road, 345x160x169x232x800x324	$21,500
Grand-av., e. s., lot No. 1, block No. 147, City map, 1-5th of an acre	1,500
Webster-av., e. s., lots Nos. 53, 54, C. Van Vorst's map, 50x100	1,200
Webster-av. and Warren-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	12,375
Bergen.	
Union-st., n. s., 415 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	$650
Union-st. n. s., 415 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	650
Sip-av. and 1st-st., s. w. corner, 72x101	1,500
Union.	
Franklin-av., s. s., lot No. 982, map of Weehawken Land and Ferry Association	nom.
Ferry road, s. s., lot No 119, same map, 25x100	$350
Lots Nos. 96 and 97, map of Bellevue, 50x105	2,100
Hoboken.	
Adams-st., e. s., lot No. 32, block No. 18, Coster's estate, 25x100	$5,450
West Hoboken.	
Malone-st., s. s., lots Nos. 46 and 47, map of West Hoboken Land Association, 50x100	$1,400
Lots Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive, map G. Van Vorst's property, 25x100	9,600
Spring and Stevens sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	1,400
Clinton-av., w. s., lots Nos 82 to 87, inclusive, map of West Hoboken Land Association	5,000
Washington-st., s. s., lot No. 21, map of Lossburg, 25x97	1,425

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Fine stable in East 40th-st., 25x70x98.9	24,000
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Large stable in 50th-st., near 6th-av., and 1 lot adjoining	25,000
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ALSO, TO RENT,	
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Positive sale by order of James A. Williamson, Esq., of

160 BUILDING LOTS,
AT
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
ON
THURSDAY, Sept. 16,
At 1 P. M., on the premises.

These lots are well located, five minutes' walk from the station, on Avenues U and V and 4th and 5th sts., and in the midst of improvements.

Terms unusually easy: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and $10 a month thereafter; or $25 a quarter, with interest, on deferred payments.

Bergen Point is but twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with sixty trains daily, running at all hours of the day and night.

Sale absolute.

Every man can save $10 a month from his wages and salary, and own a desirable lot in a good location.

No better savings bank can be found for the poor man.

Special trains from the foot of Liberty-st., at 12¼ P. M. Maps and passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneers seven days before the sale.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

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Preparatory notice of great sale of

250 BUILDING LOTS,

to be held at

AVENEL, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM RAHWAY,

on the premises, on

TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

These lots are beautifully located immediately at the station, and are elevated 100 feet above the City of Rahway. The streets are in good condition, and the property unexceptionable.

These lots will be sold positively to the highest bidder, without limit.

Maps and free passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneer, by the 5th inst.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF

COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on
TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, Sept. 14,
At 12 o'clock, on the premises,
SHIPPAN POINT,
STAMFORD, CONN.
Positive sale of the
MAGNIFICENT ESTATE
Of the late Moses Rogers,
CONSISTING OF 300 ACRES OF GROUND,
Subdivided into
100 VILLA PLOTS,
Of about three acres each.

This SPLENDID PROPERTY, crowned with verdure, and jutting boldly into Long Island Sound, is without exception the most desirable locality for villa residences in the vicinity of New-York. Fifty years ago Dr. Dwight, after traversing over a large portion of our national territory, wrote this eloquent description of Shippan Point: Shippan, the property of Moses Rogers, Esq., is an elegant and fertile piece of ground; the surface slopes in every direction, and is encircled by a collection of exquisite scenery. The Sound, and Long Island beyond it, with a gracefully-indented shore, are directly in front, and both stretch westward to a vast distance, and seaward till the eye is lost. On each side, also, lies a harbor bounded by handsome points. A train of groves and bushy islands peculiarly pleasing in themselves, increase by their interruptions, the beauty of the waters. The farm itself is a delightful object, with its fields neatly inclosed, its orchards and its groves. "Here Mr. Rogers has formed an avenue a mile in length, reaching to the water's edge. At the same time he has planted on the grounds surrounding his house, almost all the forest trees which are indigenous to this country. To this he has united plantations of fruit trees, a rich garden and other interesting objects, so combined as to make this one of the pleasantest retreats in the United States."

EVERY FOOT OF SHIPPAN is eligible for building sites. Hundreds of men are now engaged on Promenades and Carriage Roads under an efficient landscape gardener. The steamboat dock is nearly built, and the excavation for a large and elegant hotel to be erected forthwith has been commenced. With the knowledge that a costly Union Depot is speedily to be erected on 4th-av., between 42d and 45th sts.; the belief that another year will witness the passage by the Connecticut Legislature of an act incorporating the new parallel railroad, between Derby and New-York, via Stamford; the certainty that the trip either above or under ground, between the Battery and Harlem River, will at no distant day be made in twenty minutes—whereby Stamford will become literally a suburb of New-York—and in view of the facts previously stated herein, it assuredly behooves those who desire to escape the luxurious and costly expense of city life, and, at the same time, would enjoy its ease, comfort and refined society, to visit Shippan.

The fast and commodious steamer THOMAS COLLYER, which has been chartered exclusively to convey invited guests to the ground, will leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 9:30 o'clock, and foot of 8th-st., East River, at 9:40 o'clock, on the morning of sale.

GRAFULLA'S UNRIVALED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND will furnish the music.

THE COLLATION will be under the direction of WM. H. WEEKS, Esq., the accomplished Caterer.

CARDS OF INVITATION will be mailed to persons well known to the owner and auctioneers. Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will take place on the first fair day.

For PAMPHLETS AND MAPS apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or G. SPAULDING, Esq., at the Depot, Stamford, Conn.

TUESDAY, Sept 21,
At 11:30 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT NECK, L. I.
POSITIVE SALE
of the
MAGNIFICENT ESTATE,
Formerly belonging to the
Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD,
Which has been subdivided into
300 VILLA PLOTS.
Full particulars hereafter.

Maps and free tickets will be ready in a few days at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23,
At 12 o'clock, on the premises,
RAHWAY, N. J.,
500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.
Particulars hereafter.

Maps and free tickets Sept. 13, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

BONDS

OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122¼	123	5-20 Coupon, '67	121	121⅛
Coupon, 1881	122⅝	123	5-20 Coupon, '68	120¾	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	121⅝	121⅞	10-40 Regist'd	111¼	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	122⅝	123	10-40 Coupon	111¼	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	122	122¼	Gold	136	136¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	122¼	122⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110¾	110⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120¾	121			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan)	$50,000
Assessed value	275,000
Real valuation	1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased, and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

DUE 1889,

OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

THE

HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. [illegible], Manager.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA,
with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 30 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMery and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. S. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., and foot West 34th-st., 6¼. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and No. 308 West-st.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31...10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31...2 P. M.
Wednes., Sept. 1...11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1.3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2.12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 2...4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3......3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4.6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4...3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4.6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middleton and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the most valuable safeguard ever attached to railway trains. It is in use on thousands of cars, and its value proved in hundreds of incontestable demonstrations.

It is now in use on all the lines between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, via New-York Central and Lake Shore.
WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 19 Platt-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF THOMPSON, AT-WELL & CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent, JOSEPH D. ATWELL and FRANCIS J. ADAMS retiring.

The affairs of our late firm will be settled by THOMPSON & CRANE.
SAML. W. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH D. ATWELL,
FRANCIS J. ADAMS.
SEPT. 4.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of THOMPSON & CRANE, and will continue the custom clothing business, removed to No. 294 Broadway.
SAML. W. THOMPSON,
THEO. T. CRANE.
SEPT. 4.

WILLIAM S. SEE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of WM. S. SEE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls, with excellent references, situations in one family; one as cook in all its branches; makes pastries, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a good groom and driver; has a thorough knowledge of all its branches; good reference can be given at his last employer's by calling from 10 to 12 A. M., or address where an evening interview can be had, O. MILLER, No. 534 23d-st., near 11th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last place where she has lived for the last six years. Can be seen for two days at 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent Protestant man as coachman and gardener or farmer; is capable of taking charge of a place, cattle, horses, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; good recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSmaker, with first-class City reference, during the remainder of September; will do the sewing of a family in the country at reduced terms. Address Miss M., dressmaker, Union-square Post Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH av., situations for all kinds of girls, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, &c.; families returning to the City supplied at short notice.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; no objection to the country; has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress, and would assist in chamberwork of a small private family; the best of City reference from last place where she has lived eight years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the coarse washing; best of reference. Call at No. 340 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, side dishes, game, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking, soups, desserts, game, jellies, bone and lard, &c.; best of City references; will assist in washing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to attend on an invalid lady; no objection to traveling; best of reference as to respectability. Call or address for two days at No. 316 59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first class laundress; can do fluting; has the best of references. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO take in washing at her own house; or would be willing to go out by the day; can give full satisfaction. Can be seen for one week at No. 234 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to work in the kitchen and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at 412 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or light houseworker. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Call at No. 259 West 37th-st.

WET NURSES WITH REFERENCE and sick nurses with experience and reference constantly to be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies and green-houses; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address J. C., No. 9 John-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man showing fourteen years' references; understands greenhouses and graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address F. F., No. 876 Broadway, in seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man as waiter in a private family; or to wait on an invalid gentleman; best reference as to ability and character. Address, or call for two days at No. 102 24th-st., west of 6th-av., for M. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady, reliable Englishman; has good reference. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 111 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a first-class family; understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen at D. Wright's harness store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as coachman; understands fully the care of horses; would go as porter or packer in a store. Address L. HARTLIEB, No. 518 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH light incumbrances, a situation as coachman; can provide the best City references. Inquire for J. K., at No. 448 6th-av., in the harness store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A GOOD book-keeper and corresponding in four languages, desires a situation as either book-keeper, correspondent, porter, or in any capacity where his services can be of any use. Address P. M., Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or assistant book-keeper in an insurance office or wholesale house; will furnish best references. Address CLERK, Box 105 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company desire the services of experienced agents, (solicitors.) Apply at the office of the Company, first floor, No. 200 Broadway. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL GIRLS WHO WISH GOOD situations in families returning to the City, can find such at BEDELL'S, No. 340 and 342 4th-av., and 25th-st., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses and girls for housework.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD RESPECTABLE colored servants, a man waiter, a cook, a laundress and a chambermaid and seamstress; a man and his wife preferred. Apply, with references, between 9 and 12, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., girls of all work and nations can find excellent situations in families returning to the City, and others, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, houseworkers, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., (no pay till engaged,) situations ready for a large number of well-recommended servants. Also those lately landed can get places immediately.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY AT POUGHkeepsie, on the Hudson, a good, thorough seamstress to assist with growing children; liberal wages. Lady can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT, RELIABLE nurse and seamstress. Only those having the best recommendations need apply, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 43 East 12th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
HOUSTON, CORNER GREENE-ST., }
NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1869. }

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States Engineer Office, at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, N. Y.:
THREE HORSES,
For account of United States Government.
Terms cash.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Eng's Bv't Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Monday, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
373 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
187 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869. }

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9	Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30
Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16	Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22	Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Oct. 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA......Sept. 11	CAMBRIA........Oct. 2
EUROPA.........Sept. 18	IOWA...............Oct. 9
INDIA.............Sept. 25	BRITANNIA......Oct. 16

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..............	$35
To London..........	105	To London..........	40
To Paris..............	115	To Paris..............	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool..............	$80	Liverpool..............	$30
Halifax..................	20	Halifax..................	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,865 tons	Oct. 13.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.............(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.........FRIDAY.........Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $150 to $200. Steerage, $75.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 16—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. HTOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Sept. 9
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.........Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. PALMER.......Sept. 23
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.................Nelson....Saturday, Sept. 11.
GEO. WASHINGTON..Gager....Saturday, Sept. 18.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

☞ Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of Music reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. For particulars and circulars apply to the General Office, No. 54 Union-square, next to Clarendon Hotel.
M. BADEN, Sec'y. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING AND ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Henness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 288 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,

No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART. FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART—FREE DAY SCHOOL OF ART FOR WOMEN—FREE DAY SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY FOR WOMEN—FREE READING ROOM.

The trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the eleventh annual session will begin the 1st of October next.

Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the night school, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.

All applications for admission to the free night school must be made during the month of September, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.

All necessary information pertaining to the other schools of the Cooper Union can be obtained at the office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The reading-room is now open to the public from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

By order of the trustees.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary pro tem.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

A PARISIAN LADY IS READY TO RESUME her lessons of French and literature, in classes or private, at her own residence, No. 53 South Washington-square; also, music and English, by an English lady.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 99 WEST 42D-st.—Select pupils prepared for business, college or theological seminary by an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of college. School reopens Sept 14.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. FITZ.HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.

The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.
The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.
For circulars, &c., apply to or address
Professor A. BERNARD, Principal,
as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS, COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (EStablished A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Ferrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 3d-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY WILL open Sept. 6. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE,
Rye, N. Y.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils, old and young, daily this week, at his new and elegant College, Booth's Buildings. Specialties, Penmanship and Double-Entry Bookkeeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.

The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 27 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 338 West 29th-st. G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S

Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSIcal and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. Circulars at the office of the premises.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL, for misses from 7 to 18 years of age, will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY,
23d-st., near 9th-av.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVER-STRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

MRS. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 I-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute.—Classical, commercial, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, corner of 4th and Macdougal sts., GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, opens its primary, junior, middle, senior and postgraduate departments, Sept. 13, 1869, the commencement of its twenty-seventh academic year. The Gymnasium of this Institute is found in the healthful and natural exercise of the students at the recesses in the open air of Washington-square play-ground. For terms, references, &c., see circular, to be had at the Institute; also, interviews with the Principal at any hour of day or evening. Examination of pupils of all ages for admission to the classes preparing for business colleges will commence at 9½ o'clock A. M., Sept. 6, and continue during the week. Students are admitted at any time of session to the departments for which they are prepared.

HARVARD COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.

The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.

UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

The course on modern literature begins Sept. 13. The course on philosophy begins Sept. 14.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The year begins Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in three years.

LAW SCHOOL.

The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The year begins Sept. 15. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 15.

Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK,
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations, and a genuine home. Music and French teachers, of the highest attainments and skill, are employed exclusively for BOARDING PUPILS. The school year will commence Sept. 15.

For circulars address as above, Miss E. J. SMITH or Professor EATON.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

No. 21 West 127th-st., for young ladies, with primary department; third year. Will reopen Sept. 14.
C. FISTON, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its 25th year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES IN THE City or environs.—Mrs. THO. N. CAULFIELD wishes pupils; is brilliant and thorough in the cultivation of the voice; also for advanced pupils on the piano-forte and harp. Address Mr. T. CHAMBERS, piano-forte rooms, Nos. 99 and 101 4th-av.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a position as resident governess; is qualified to instruct in English, French and music. Address Miss H. K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE A course of lessons in penmanship, either to private classes or in schools. Address TEACHER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEPTEMBER AT LONG BRANCH.

THE MANSION HOUSE
WILL REMAIN OPEN
until the 25th inst.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

SEPTEMBER AT LONG BRANCH.

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WILL REMAIN OPEN
until the 25th inst.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

SEPTEMBER AT LONG BRANCH.

THE MANSION HOUSE
WILL REMAIN OPEN
until the 25th inst.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 9,200 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 9,200 lineal feet of 6-inch pipe, 400 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

HOTELS.

GLADSTONE HOUSE—MADISON-AV., corner of 27th-st. Desirable apartments, en suite, for families; single rooms for gentlemen. BENJ. L. MALLETT.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAREPA-ROSA. ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors.

SALE OF RESERVED SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
At Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

The opera season commences
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, 11th inst.,
At the FRENCH THEATRE, on 14th-st., when will be presented, for the first time in America, Balfe's charming lyric romance, entitled the
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,
with a powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Gustavus Hall, Wm. Castle, Albert Laurence, S. C. Campbell, M. Le Solla, F. Howard, L. Saker, Edw. Seguin, G. Wilson, Miss Fannie Stockton and
Mme. PAREPA ROSA.
Mr. CARL ROSA..............Conductor

The opera will be presented with new and ELEGANT COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND SCENERY.

SCALE OF PRICES: Private boxes, $10 and $8; reserved seats in parquet and dress circle, $1 50; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15; gallery, 50c.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN ENTERTAINMENT
Tendered by
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
AS A
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
To, and also in aid of the family of the late
JOSEPH G. HANLEY,
Which will eventuate on
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1869.

The performance will consist of Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO,
With an unusually fine distribution of characters, including
EDWIN BOOTH
AS IAGO.

JOHN E. McCULLOUGH (joint manager of the New California Theatre)..as..........OTHELLO
W. E. SHERIDAN..........as..........CASSIO
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR........as..........DESDEMONA
Mrs. D. W. WALLER........as..........EMELIA

All of whom have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services, and will be assisted by
W. R. FLOYD, E. LAMB,
S. W. FENNO, FRANK LAWLER,
And other prominent members of the dramatic profession.
Full particulars in future announcements.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON!
Last nights of the successful engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear every evening during the week in his world-famous specialties of
SOLON SHINGLE
and the
LIVE INDIAN!

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1869,
First and only
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE,
tendered by Mr. J. E. OWENS and Mr. LESTER WALLACK to the family of the late
JOSEPH G. HANLEY.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
First and only
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1869,
Commencing at 2 P. M.,
tendered by Mr. JOHN E. OWENS and Mr. LESTER WALLACK as a
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
to and in aid of the family of the late
JOSEPH G. HANLEY,
on which occasion will be presented the great Owens specialty of
SOLON SHINGLE,
with other entertainments, particulars of which will be duly announced.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this theatre for the ENSUING REGULAR SEASON are requested to assemble on the stage at 12 o'clock on MONDAY next, Sept. 6.
JOHN GILBERT,
Acting Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.
MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1869.
First performance in America of Boucicault's new drama of Modern Life, entitled
FORMOSA;
OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
The play will be superbly mounted.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Box sheet open six days in advance.

INDIANS LA X.

ABORIGINAL GAME OF BALL.

The game of Lacrosse, an exciting and picturesque game of great antiquity among the Indians of Canada, will be played by two picked nines of two different Indian tribes in Indian costume, at Jones' Woods, Sept. 8, 10 and 11, and at the Union Base Ball Ground, Williamsburg, on September 9, commencing each day at 2 o'clock P. M.

Each day's contest will consist of a majority of five games, best three in five, concluding with grand war dance and foot race.

Tickets 50 cents. Children under 14 years, 25 cents. May be obtained at entrance to field on days of play.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.

Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TILL 10 P. M. THE GREAT PAINTINGS by Gustave Doré, at Somerville Gallery, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Admission 50 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR PARtial board, to desirable parties, married or single, with unexceptionable references, in a first-class house and neighborhood, by a private family, on West 32d-st., a large front room on the first and second floors, handsomely furnished and replete with every convenience; no other boarders; to permanent parties terms will be reasonable. For particulars address E. O., Box No. 5,896 New-York Post Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—An entire second floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with first-class board, to a family; also, three rooms on third floor, with private bath; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY PLEASantly situated in Astoria, within eight minutes' walk of every means of communication with New-York City, desires three or four gentlemen to board with them during the Winter upon moderate terms; references required. Address B. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHter, just arrived from Europe, a home in a private family, where lessons in singing, piano or French would be received as whole or part payment; no objection to a first-class school; highest references. Address, by letter, M. L. P., No. 116 East 39th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen only, at No. 46 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club-house; large comfortable rooms, in suites or single, entirely newly furnished, now ready; references required.

CLIFTON LANDING.—PARTIES DESIRing board for the Fall and Winter can be accommodated, at moderate prices, in a family residing within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Address MILBY, Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A large, cheerful basement, handsomely furnished, to rent to two gentlemen, with board; also, two single rooms; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, first floor, with board for two, $22 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET—THE PARLOR AND SECOND floors, together or separately, with or without private table; house first-class. Second door from 4th-av., No. 108 East 25th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 133 EAST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, with board, single or en suite; breakfast, 7 to 9; lunch, 1 to 2; dinner, 5 to 7; terms moderate.

ROOMS TO RENT TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen; house first-class; family strictly private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NO. 105 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Only first-class boarders wanted.

TWO LADIES DESIRE A COMfortable home in a private family; references given and required. Address, by letter, stating full particulars, AMICUS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 23 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) between University-place and Broadway, for gentlemen only; references required.

$18 AND UPWARD — NICELY FURnished rooms, with ample closed room, good board, fire and gas, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at No. 121 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two, and also several single rooms, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second and fourth floors to rent with board. Also a basement room suitable for a doctor's office.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only; references required. No. 104 East 17th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms on first or second floor, with or without private table.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, first-class, with board. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Singly or en suite; house first-class. No. 47 West 16th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH or without meals, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at No. 120 2d-av., near 7th-st.

NO. 174 1ST-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished front room, with gas, to let, for a gentleman.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TWELFTH WEEK TWELFTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 6 NIGHTS
Of the Grand Spectacular Drama, the
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS.
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION..............50 CENTS
MONDAY, Sept. 13—Reproduction of Sardou's Great Play, PATRIE. (Fatherland.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open for the remaining TWO WEEKS of Mr. Jefferson's Engagement, for which time seats may be secured at Dixon's Music Store, No. 712 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MISS KATE BATEMAN,
MONDAY, Sept. 20.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen of the company of this theatre are requested to assemble for the Fall and Winter season at [illegible] in the Green Room on Thursday next, Sept. 9, at 11 A. M.
D. W. WALLER, Stage Manager.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
has most generously tendered an
EXTRA MATINEE PERFORMANCE
of
RIP VAN WINKLE
to be given on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8,
Commencing at 1 o'clock,
as a testimonial for the benefit of the WIFE and FAMILY of the late J. G. HANLEY, former Stage Manager of "Wallack's," and of the old Winter Garden Theatre, and who will be kindly remembered in connection with Mr. Booth's revivals of "Hamlet," "Richelieu" and the "Merchant of Venice," at that Theatre.

The box sheet will be opened on Monday morning, when seats may be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,) for the first time at this theatre,
THE POPULAR AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND A GREAT CAST.

Mrs. G. C. HOWARD..........as..........TOPSY
Miss IDA VERNON..........as..........ELIZA
Mrs. T. J. HIND..........as..........AUNT OPHELIA
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........DEACON PERRY
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER..........as..........GEORGE HARRIS
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY..........as..........SIMON LEGREE
Mr. GEORGE BECKS..........as..........AUG. ST. CLAIR
Mr. C. K. FOX..........as..........LAWYER MARKS
Mr. ASA CUSHMAN..........as..........UNCLE TOM

Misses Lillie Vining, Flora Lee, Alice Cushman, E. Germain, &c., &c., Messrs. Sinclair, G. Johnson, Lewis, Cunningham, Charles, Wright, Drew, Collins, White, Thompson, &c. MATINEES at 2, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869,
FIRST NIGHT
of
A NEW ROMANTIC COMEDY,
by Dion Boucicault and T. W. Robertson, in five acts, entitled "DREAMS," given after careful preparation, with entirely new and peculiar scenery by Roberts and Duflocq; original music by R. Stoepel, Esq.; costumes and furniture a la mode, &c.
"DREAMS."

Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, JAMES LEWIS, J. B. POLK, GEO. CLARKE, GEO. HOLLAND, W. DAVIDGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss AGNES ETHEL, in the leading parts.

Box office open from 8 till 6. Seats secured a week in advance.

SHORTLY—"Twelfth Night" and Mrs. Scott Siddons. Matinee every Saturday at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
GENERAL ADMISSION..............30 CENTS.
Evening—MASANIELLO—ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS. Afternoon—PEARL OF SAVOY—BAND SISTERS—[illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE.

Opening of the Fall Season.
New spectacular drama of the
SCOTTISH CHIEFS.
New scenery and great effects.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

HARRY GURR, THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN—THE HUMAN WONDER. LORENIA'S INTERESTING EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Six Distinct Theatres at FIFTY CENTS TO ALL. THE QUEEN OF HEARTS—[illegible] Alice Harrison, Maggie Desmond, New Ballets, Scenery, Dresses and Appointments. Admittance to all FIFTY CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW FACES,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DECORATIONS,
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NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 6, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Othello"..............Rossini
2. Waltz, "Wiener Couplets"..............Strauss
3. Romance, "L'Eclair"..............Halevy
MESSRS. SIEDLER & SCHMITZ.
4. Polka, "Anvil"..............Parlow
5. Fantasie, "Ione"..............Petrella
6. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"..............Nicolai
7. Romance, "Elle m'aimait Tant"..............Pierson
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Die Ersten Curen"..............Strauss
9. Ballet, "Faust" (new)..............Gounod
10. Overture, "Le Dieu et la Bayadere"..............Auber
11. Polka, "Excelsior"..............
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Quadrille, "Schuetzen"..............Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained any time at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuetz & Co.'s, [illegible] Broadway.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) GRAND GALA NIGHT.

BRADY'S CURRICULUM—AT THE Jersey City Rink, near the ferry.—GRAND ATHLETIC EXHIBITION AND CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. Concert by Teutonia Band; calisthenics, gymnastics, vaulting, jumping, bars, trapeze, and Professor Abner S. Brady's specialties; [illegible] Dr. Winship; Boyle, champion velocipedist, will ride two miles, while Smith, champion pedestrian, walks one; Miss Jennings, Mr. Waugh, Jones, Professor Brady, American Bicycle Club, in uniform, and others in several daring and graceful exercises. Admission 50 cents. ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor. Take Desbrosses or Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS AT HARVARD Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., for ladies, gentlemen and children. Address D. M. MARTIN, M. D., No. 357 4th-av. Gymnastics or Elocution taught in schools.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPT. 17 AND 18, offers the best occasion for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING MEETING.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, at 2½ P. M.
Four-mile heat; closed with three entries.—Second race, two-year-old colts' dash, one mile.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Hurdle race, one-mile heats, over four hurdles. Second race, one-mile heats, 3 in 5, for all ages.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11.
A handicap hurdle race, two-mile heats, over four hurdles. Second race, two three-mile heats.
Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock; special train for the Course at 1. Tickets may be purchased at the ticket office at Hunter's Point for the races.
J. A. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1869. Separate classes in light gymnastics, under the care of Dr. D. L. Martin, M. D., will commence MONDAY, Sept. 27. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 180 State-st. Classes for beginners on TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for young ladies; evenings for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—All fashionable dances taught in one quarter, and perfected in six private lessons.

MUSICAL.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 2 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Second Year. Classes in all branches—Italian, French and English. Term commences 1st of October, 1869. The subscription books are now open at the College daily from 1 to 4 P. M. Mme. Gazzaniga and M. Albites, Instructors and Directors. Circulars can be obtained at all music stores.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE VARIETY of first-class piano-fortes, with patent agraffe treble, fully warranted, and the cheapest in the City, [illegible] NYS & SON, [illegible]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' ware room, [illegible] Sold on installments [illegible] ers. Only [illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Reopening of the Churches.

A large number of the churches in this City and Brooklyn, closed during the heated term, were reopened yesterday. The cool weather of the last two weeks has driven back at least one half of those of our citizens who have been rusticating among the woods and mountains, and the attendance at the various places of worship yesterday was perceptibly larger than it has been for several weeks past.

Among the churches which were reopened for divine service yesterday, were St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, in Fortieth-street; Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street; the North Baptist Church, in Christopher-street; Trinity Baptist Church; Rutgers' Presbyterian Church; West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church; English Lutheran Church of St. James; Anthon Memorial Church, in Forty-eighth-street; First Presbyterian Church, in Fifth-avenue; South Reformed Church, in Twenty-first-street; Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street; Presbyterian Church, in Fifth-avenue; Mercer-street Presbyterian Church; St. George's Episcopal Church; Allen-street Presbyterian Church; Fifth-avenue Baptist Church; Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society; Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue.

Several of these churches have undergone repairs during the time they have been closed, and all have been thoroughly cleansed and renovated.

The Brooklyn Churches.

Most of the pastors of the Brooklyn churches have returned, and resumed their ministerial labors yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Scheuck, of St. Ann's; Rev. Dr. Hall, of Holy Trinity; Rev. Dr. Burgess, of St. John's; Rev. Dr. Drowne, of St. Paul's; Rev. Dr. Diller, and a host of other Episcopal rectors, were in their places, and preached to congregations not yet as large as they will be, as the people have not all returned from their rural sojourning. Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, of the South Congregational Church; Rev. Henry Powers, of the Elm Place Congregational Church; Rev. C. H. Everest, of the Puritan Church; Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of the New-England Church, E. D., and several other Congregational pastors resumed their duties, evidently much benefited by their brief vacation. Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the Reformed Church on the Heights; Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of the Second Presbyterian Church; Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage, of the Central Presbyterian Church; Rev. H. M. Gallagher, of the Nassau-street Baptist Church; Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., fresh from a trip to the Pacific slope; Rev. Theodore S. Brown, of the Memorial Presbyterian Church; Rev. Charles E. Harris, of the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. Hiscox, of the Clinton-avenue Baptist Church; Rev. Chas. S. Pomeroy, of the Ross-street Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford-avenue; Rev. Dr. Carroll, of Lee-avenue Reformed Church, were all present with large congregations, both pastors and people gathered from widely-scattered portions of the country.

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, to the united congregations of that church, and his own of the New-England Congregational, his church not being yet quite ready for reopening. The alterations have progressed sufficiently, however, for the church to be reopened next Sunday.

The Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Porter's, will be dedicated next Sunday. This is a beautiful edifice, located at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street.

St. John's Church Chapel, in Seventh-avenue near Douglass-street, near the grand plaza of Prospect Park, will be dedicated next Sunday week, and the last services will be held in the old church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, next Sunday. The sites of St. John's Church and parsonage will, it is understood, be the ground on which the Government will soon proceed to erect a Post Office, Court-house, &c.

St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, is nearly completed. The following is a brief description, furnished by the architect, Mr. R. M. Upjohn: The style of the building is middle-pointed, and it is built of blue stone, with Ohio and Jersey free-stone dressings. The plan includes nave, aisles and transepts, an apsidal chancel, with a tower on the southwest corner. The length of the church, from out to out, is 140 feet. The clear-story walls are supported by brown-stone columns with Cleveland stone capitals, which, with the corbels upon the roof above them, also of stone, are all varied in design, and many of them are further ornamented by sculptures of the saints, evangelists and prophets. The roof is open timbered, and its whole construction shows in the interior of the building. The roof and walls throughout are highly treated in polychrome—roof blue, bordered by gold and vermilion. The chancel walls and ceiling are elaborate in color and ornament. The general tone of the walls is red, ornamented with a diaper. Under the sills of the windows are inscriptions from the apostles and prophets; these are in harmony with the treatment in glass of the chancel windows, which have in each two side ones a figure of a prophet, and in the centre a figure of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd. The body of the church is wainscoted in black walnut richly panelled. The organ is in a space at the north side of the chancel. The pews and all the furniture of the church are black walnut. The floor of the chancel, tower and porches is paved with tiles of elaborate and varied designs. The front porch is quite an elaborate architectural feature, and is supported by columns and arches in variegated stone and ornamented with carved capitals. The tower as far as it is built indicates a proper foundation for a considerable structure, and will, when surmounted by the spire, which is intended to be of stone, be 200 feet high. The church will accommodate on the ground floor upward of 900 persons, and the cost of the building has been upward of $111,000.

Rev. Dr. Duryea has preached in the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, once every Sunday during the Summer. He has had crowded congregations on every occasion.

Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of the Ninth-street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, has been called to the pastorate of the Hanson-place Baptist Church, and when he shall have recovered from a painful sickness he will signify whether he accepts the call. He has supplied the pulpit for several Sundays during the Summer.

St. Mary's Church, in Classon, near Myrtle-avenue, which has been under repair for several months, was reopened yesterday. This church, of which Rev. Dr. Johnson is Rector, is in a prosperous condition.

The managers of the Bethel of Plymouth Church have engaged Rev. Charles M. Morton, late of Chicago, as special missionary. The work inaugurated by this mission last Winter is intended to be followed up by a vigorous campaign this Fall and Winter.

Exhortation to Young Men.

Rev. A. R. Sanford, pastor of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Broome and Spring streets, preached a sermon for young men last evening. He took for his subject the text, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The reverend gentleman first dwelt upon the idea implied in the word "remember," after which he spoke of the importance of having young men become earnest Christians, and also of the necessity of their joining the Church at once. At the conclusion of his discourse, the congregation united in singing "Jesus, lover of my Soul," after which the services came to a termination.

Colored Camp Meeting at Flushing.

More than usual interest was manifested in the proceedings of the camp meeting of colored people yesterday, and the affair was decidedly a success. Captain Rhodes, of the Forty-Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, was present with a posse of twenty-nine men, and proceedings were not marred by the riot and disorder that characterized the previous Sunday. One young man named George Nostrand, who was inclined to fight, was arrested and taken to the Flushing Jail. A young colored man named George Poole, of Flushing, attempted to outrage a young girl named Mary Johnson, and was arrested by Officer Roe. A man named John Gibson, of Great Neck, had his pocket picked of $9. There were about nine hundred people present, upward of four hundred being from New-York and Brooklyn.

Celebration of the Jewish "Feast of Trumpets."

Last evening, at the going down of the sun, commenced the season of religious festivities regarded by a portion of the Jews as the Festival of the New Year, called Rosh-Hashono, or the "Feast of Trumpets." Though some difference of opinion exists as to its being termed the Festival of the New Year, while by some it is claimed to be the seventh month of the year in the Jewish Calendar, yet on the duties, feelings and purposes which enter into the celebration, all are agreed.

Not dissimilar to the season of Lent in the Catholic Church, it begins with a solemn review by each faithful Israelite of his conduct during the year just closed; all of them write a solemn condemnation in their own hearts of that which has not been in conformity with their duty to God and man, and bring with them to the new year higher and more steadfast resolutions to conform more fully to the duties imposed by their religion and humanity. "A season," says one of their own writers, "the legitimate object of which is to bring them nearer and nearer to that God from whom all blessings flow, to cause them to think more of the future, less of the present; and this can best be accomplished by reflecting on the past. Let us trace its pages leaf by leaf. How many of them contain records of benefits conferred, how many of sins committed; how laudable the former—how gloomy the latter. Let these leaves of the past teach us, as we open a new page, to avoid our staining it by sin or error, but so to live that if we are spared to reach its conclusion, we may be enabled to peruse the year's record with the pleasing satisfaction that we have done our duty to God and men." However remiss in duty the Israelite may have been during the year past, on this solemn festival he fails not to observe the rites of the New Year.

Last evening in some of the synagogues and elsewhere where those of the Jewish faith worship, brief but appropriate services were held. To-day the services will be continued in most of the places for Jewish worship in this City. Following the second day of the new year ensue ten days of repentance. On the tenth day comes Jom Kippur, or the day of reconciliation. Then follows the nine days' festival of Sukoth, which are immediately succeeded by the feast of the law, or "Simchath Thora."

An Independent Temperance Candidate.

Mr. Edward Falconer, the noted temperance advocate, who for the past twenty-five years has addressed Sabbath outdoor meetings in behalf of teetotalism in this City, yesterday announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature, Ninth Assembly District. At 2 o'clock P. M. he addressed an outdoor meeting in Abingdon-square, in a speech devoted to an exposition of his views, and to urging his hearers to sign the temperance pledge. Mr. Falconer spoke from a temporary stand put up for the occasion, on which was inscribed the following, which may be taken as the platform and battle-cry of the candidate:

"Temperance is our motto. We trust in God."

"The line of battle will be formed on the first Tuesday in November, at sunrise—political wire-pullers clear the track. The workingmen are coming. Stand by, workingmen, to man your guns for the first round."

"Edward Falconer for the Assembly, Ninth District."

"Ireland must and shall be free."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 4—11 A. M.—American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83⅜; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82⅜; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76; Illinois Centrals, 93¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 4—11 A. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European.

London, Sept. 4—11:15 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 23¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 4—11:15 A. M.—Cotton—The market opens dull. Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.@13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

London, Sept. 4.—Sugar, 40s.@40s. 6d. ₱ cwt for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

Paris, Sept. 4—Noon.—The Bourse is flat.

Havre, Sept. 4—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—The stock of Cotton in port is 419,000 bales, and not as given yesterday.

London, Sept. 4—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 83⅜; 1867, 82⅛; Ten-forties, 76; Erie, 23¼; Illinois, 93¼.

Liverpool, Sept. 4—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d.@13⅞d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet. Wheat, 11s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 10s. 1d.@10s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 25s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 44s. ₱ 504 lbs.

Provisions—Pork is firm at 107s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 77s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 67s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—Rosin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Petroleum, 8d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8d. for Refined. Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £33 ₱ ton.

London, Sept. 4.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £92 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £39 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Sugar, 40s.@40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

Paris, Sept. 4—4 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 71f. 35c.

Antwerp, Sept. 4—4 P. M.—Petroleum is firm at 56f.

Havre, Sept. 4.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Bourse flat. Rentes 70f. 90c.

Havana, Sept. 5.—The following is the state of the market at the close of the week: Sugar—merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders; Nos. 15 to 20 firmer at 9¾@11 reals ₱ arroba; exports from Havana and Matanzas during the week 9,000 boxes to foreign ports, and 2,500 boxes to the United States; total stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 253,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds. Molasses Sugar, 7@7½ reals; Muscovadoes active; Inferior to Common Refining, 6¾@7¼ reals; Fair to Good Refining, 8@8¼ reals; Grocery grades, 8½@9 reals. Lard heavy; in tierces, 21½c.; in tins, 23c. Flour steady at $8@$11 50. Butter firm at 35c.@45c. Bacon dull at 19c. Lumber—White Pine quiet at $23 ₱ thousand. Shooks—Box quiet. Shipping in port, 31 ships and barks, 28 brigs and 8 schooners.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet, but firmer at $5 75@$7 for Spring Extras. Wheat easier, but less active at $1 32 for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at $1 29, seller September. Corn quiet at 87¼c.@87¾c. for No. 1; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at 87c.@87½c., seller September. Oats quiet; sales of No. 2 at 45c.@45½c. Rye firmer at 94½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet at $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2, in store, and $1 26@$1 27, seller all the month. Highwines quiet at $1 05, in wood. Provisions active. Pork, $33 50. Lard, 18¼c.@18½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13¼c.@14c. Cattle quiet at $4 50@$5 37½ for Cows, and $6 50@$7 40 for Good to Choice. Live Hogs active and steady at $8 25@$8 40 for Common; $9 15@$9 90 for Good to Choice. Freights quiet and firmer, and higher at 5½c.@6c. on Corn, and 6½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,800 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 345,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 Hogs.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Tobacco firm. Cotton nominal at 32c. Flour—Low grades are buoyant and firmer; others are neglected; Choice Superfine and Low Extra, $5 25; Choice Extra, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 55@$6 12; Choice Treble Extra, $6 75; Choice to Fancy Family, $7@$8 50. Wheat dull and declined 3c.@5c.; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 14; No. 2 do., $1 16@$1 20; No. 1 do., $1 22@$1 27; Choice Red, $1 30@$1 38; No. 1 White, $1 30; Choice, $1 40@$1 50. Corn quiet; Mixed in bulk, 79c.; Choice Yellow, in sacks, 91c.; Fair to Fancy White, 90c.@95c. Oats heavy. Barley unchanged. Rye dull at 85c. Whisky, $1 12½@$1 14. Pork quiet. Dry-salt Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Bacon—15¼c.@15½c. for Shoulders; 18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 19c. for Clear Sides. Lard heavy at 18¼c. for Steam and Kettle in tierces, and 21c. for Choice Keg. Cattle unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $9@$10 for Heavy. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Cotton—Stock light; Middling Uplands, 35c.@35½c.; Middling Gulf, 36c. Flour inactive, but steady; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 50; Extras, $5 50@$6; Ohio Extra Family, $6 75@$8; Fancy, $8 25@$9 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat less active; sales, 20,000 bushels Red at $1 55@$1 60; some Kentucky White at $1 70. Rye higher; New Western, $1 15. Corn looking up; sales, 4,000 bushels Yellow at $1 20; Mixed at $1 14@$1 17. Oats less active; New, 53c.@60c.; Old, 61c.@65c. Sugar firm at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Fair to Good Refining; 12c.@12¼c. for Grocery grades. Molasses—A cargo Cuba Clayed at 47c. Petroleum less strong; Crude, 22¼c.; Refined, 32½c.@32¾c. Provisions dull. Whisky, $1 25@$1 26.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet; no stock here; Middlings nominally at 34½c. Flour less active; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 25@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 35. Wheat active; demand fair; Prime to Choice Red, $1 55@$1 65; Fair, $1 40@$1 50. Corn firm; White, $1 19@$1 21; Yellow, $1 18@$1 19. Oats firm at 60c.@62c. Rye dull at $1 10@$1 15. Mess Pork quiet at $34 50. Bacon firm and advancing; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.@20c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. Hams, 24c.@25c. Lard quiet at 20c.@21c. Whisky flat; small sales at $1 25.

Oswego, Sept. 4—Evening.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 for White, $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull, but unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 55. Corn dull; sales, 18,800 bushels No. 2 on private terms. Cornmeal, $2 30 ₱ cwt. Millfeed firm; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4@$4 25 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake Imports—153,000 bushels Wheat, 37,400 bushels Corn, 2,985,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—23,400 bushels Wheat, 1,147,000 feet Lumber.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at $1@$1 03. Oats quiet at 54c.@55c. Rye steady at $1. Whisky unsettled; small sales at $1 10; $1 08 was the best offer at the closing. Pork dull and nominal at $33. Bulk Meats firm; sales 180,000 lbs. at 13½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c. for Sides delivered outside the city, held at 13¾c.@16¾c. here. Loose Bacon Shoulders are in good demand at 15c.; sales at 15½c., and higher was asked later; Sides firm; sales of Rib at 18½c. Lard neglected; offered at 19½c. Hams scarce, and bring 23c.@24c. Money active. Exchange steady.

Buffalo, Sept. 4—Receipts—1,300 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—38,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats. Freights—15½c.@16c. on Wheat, 13½c.@14c. on Corn, 9c.@9½c. on Oats to New-York. Flour inactive and nominal. Wheat entirely neglected and depressed; it is impossible to give quotations. Corn inactive, nominally 90c.@93c., as to condition. Oats—Market bare. Rye—Retail lots offered at $1 17. Barley—None here yet. Mess Pork dull but steady at $34. Lard at 19c.@19½c. Highwines nominal at $1 10, but no demand.

New-Orleans, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 166 bales Middling at 32c.; receipts, 93 bales; exports coastwise, 842 bales. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 85; Double Extra, $6 30; Treble, $6 30. Corn—Mixed, $1; White, $1 05. Oats, 60c.@62c. Hay, $26. Mess Pork, $35 50. Bacon—16½c. for Shoulders, 19¼c. for Rib Sides, 19¾c. for Clear Rib. Lard, 20¼c.@21c. Sugar, 11c.@14c. Molasses, 60c.@70c. Coffee, 14½c.@16c. Whisky, $1 21@$1 25. Gold, 134⅜. Sterling Exchange, 146¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Flour, $4 75@$5 87½. Wheat, $1 60@$1 65. Legal Tenders, 74. Mining Stocks dull; Alpha, $17; Belcher, $18; Bullion, $10; Chollar, $18; Confidence, $31; Crown Point, $26; Empire Mill, $38; Gould & Curry, $65; Hale & Norcross, $123; Imperial, $48; Kentuck, $187; Occidental, $16; Ophir, $18; Overman, $77; Savage, $63; Sierra Nevada, $70; Yellow Jacket, $47. The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 6th inst.

Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—Flour dull; Country Extras, $6 25. Wheat unsettled at $1 23 for No. 1 and $1 20@$1 20½ for No. 2. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn nominally 86c.@87c. for No. 2. Rye and Barley nominal. Grain Freights quiet at 5½c. to Buffalo and 10c. to Oswego. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible]. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Wheat.

Buffalo, Sept. 4.—Beef Cattle—Receipts for the week, 8,380 head; shipments Central Railroad, 8,300 head; Erie Railroad, 3,102; closes dull at $4 50@$5 for Ordinary to Prime; $5 25 for Extra; [illegible] for Stockers, average quality, best of two [illegible]. Cows, $30; sold at [illegible]. Sheep [illegible] head, and in good demand at [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for Extra; [illegible] Canada Lambs. Hogs [illegible] week; sales [illegible] for Common to Good Shipping; [illegible] for Extra.

Albany, Sept. 4.—Supply of Wheat moderate, and of inferior quality; no sales. Rye quiet; New State, in store, held at $1 26. Corn dull; no sales. Barley Malt dull, and holders anxious to sell at reduced prices. Oats firmer, but dull; sales, 3,000 bushels New State, in bags, at 64c., and 2,000 bushels Mixed New State and Western at 63c.

Toledo, Sept. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 37@$1 37½; No. 2 do., $1 35¾@$1 36. Corn steady; No. 1 at 99c.; No. 2 at 97c. Oats firmer; No. 1 at 53c.; No. 2 at 48c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

Louisville, Sept. 4.—Flour firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. Grain unchanged. Tobacco firm; sales 44 hhds. at $3@$30 50. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $34@$34 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. Hams—Sweet-cured, 22½c.; Extra Sugar-cured, 23½c. Lard, 20¼c. Whisky—Free Raw, $1 12@$1 13.

Memphis, Sept. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, 11 bales; exports, 16 bales. Flour, $5 25@$7 50. Wheat, $1 15@$1 [illegible]. Corn, 87½c. Oats, 65c. Pork, $35 50. Lard, 20¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.@20c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at [illegible]. Rosin quiet; no low grades on the market; No. 1, [illegible]; Pale, [illegible]. Crude Turpentine steady but unchanged. Tar firm at $2 [illegible]. Cotton—Middling, 31½c.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 4.—Cotton—Receipts, 812 bales; exports, 1,489 bales; market firm; quotations unchanged, with brisk inquiry taking all the offering stock.

Mobile, Sept. 4.—Cotton—Sales 200 bales; closed firm; market bare and transactions restricted in consequence; Low Middling, 30c.; receipts, 119 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 4.—The Cotton market is unchanged, though transactions are heavier; sales, 86 bales; Middling, 32c.; receipts, 165 bales.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales, 70 bales; Middling, 32½c.@33c.; receipts, 221 bales; exports coastwise, 221 bales.

Detroit, Sept. 4.—Wheat dull at a decline of 3c.@4c.; No. 1 White, $1 41; Regular, $1 34; Amber, $1 36. Corn, 93c. Oats, 50c.

Cleveland, Sept. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Red, $1 41. Corn held at $1. Oats held at 48c.@50c. Rye—No. 1, $1@$1 05; No. 2, 95c.@98c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie, 30¼; Reading, 48 3-16; Pennsylvania, 57¼; Gold, 135⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'gton	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'gton	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Sept. 11	New-York	London.
Columbia	Sept. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Halley	Sept. 11	New-York	Brazil via England.

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO.

City of Mexico	Sept. 6	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Sept. 9	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at — A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45, P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 5—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Colonel G. E. Church, Mme. E. L. Demorest, Mlle. W. V. J. Demorest, J. N. Young, Mrs. Young, Miss Minnie Young, Mrs. Powell, Master Wm. Powell, Master Frank Powell, Rev. Wm. Dymond, D. H. Ducker, Mrs. Ducker, Miss Ducker, Miss Halley, Jos. Quinney, Colonel A. C. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, R. W. Younge, Rev. J. Clisbe, D. S. Quinbey, Mrs. Clizbe, R. Lansing, Mrs. Lansing, Miss Alice Robinson, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Ellen Wood, C. B. Foote, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Unsworth, Jno. Higgins, Misses Higgins, Jno. P. Meek, Geo. H. Dunford, James Sharp, Jno. F. Hardy, Platte Lyman, M. F. Farnsworth, Marius Ensign, H. J. McCullough, J. M. Edwards, H. W. Colver, Ed. A. Noble, Jno. W. Lee, Joshua F. Gibbs, Mrs. Tammany, Miss Mary Bell, Mr. Beecker, Jno. Kelly, James Grierson, Wm. F. Cowan, Hy. H. Cowan, T. W. Judson, G. D. Strong, H. P. MacNeil, Mrs. A. M. Kerr, Misses Edith and Anna Kerr, Malcolm Kerr, S. J. Peet, E. L. Finch, Wm. A. Whitbeck, Miss Mary Redman, Miss Isabella Berroll, Mrs. Braithwaite, Master Braithwaite. Total, 67.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—A. Shulman, S. G. Haynes, A. Greener, E. H. Smith, A. Smith, J. Levinson, W. C. Ryan, F. A. Robinson, Mrs. D. A. Cushman and 3 children, L. Dayalinski, C. Slager, Mrs. C. A. Dawson, S. Ritzwoller, F. Luders, I. Jayne, Albert Reese, Mme. Massart, 2 children and servant, P. Harris and lady.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets..... 6 25 | Moon rises. 5 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 58 | Gov. Island. 8 47 | Hell Gate..10 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Aug. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 1,004 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 29, lat. 51, lon. 33, spoke ship Chancellor, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York; 31st, lat. 48 30, lon. 43 30, spoke one of the North German steamers, bound east; same date, lat. 48, lon. 45, spoke steamship Medway, bound east; Sept. 3, lat. 42 57, lon. 61 20, spoke ship Bessie Crosby, (Br.,) from Shields for New-Haven; same date, lat. 42 49, lon. 62 04, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound east; 130 mile east of Sandy Hook saw the French Mail steamship and a Cunard steamship, bound east.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Aug. 31, via Norfolk Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong northerly winds and heavy head sea the entire passage. The L. put into Norfolk short of coal.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans 28th, and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Aug. 28, and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Had heavy N. E. winds up the Gulf.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Comet, (new, 1,157 71-100 tons,) Bray, of and from Boston Sept. 1, in ballast to Geo. D. Sutton. Will load for San Francisco.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast and 4 passengers to Duncan McCall. Yacht Meteor, from New-York, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, in 72 hours from Lightship, 12 hours becalmed; all well on board.

Brig Lively Lass, (of Greenock,) McMurtery, Tarragona June 16, and Gibraltar July 9, with mdse. to master. Had fine weather up to the Western Islands, and since that time westerly winds and calms.

Brig Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Briggs, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to A. Abbott.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie, Pendleton, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Maggie Carrie, Rouke, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. J. Irving, Chamberlain, Virginia.

Schr. Mary E. Curtis, Crofts, Virginia.

Schr. Branch, Gurney, Smithtown.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich.

Schr. Olive Branch, Mann, Smithtown.

Schr. Minetta, Wilson, Woods' Hole.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. New Regius, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Hannie E. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Baltimore.

Schr. L. A. Tollies, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Kate Gorden, Smedley, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Avail, Tribble, Millstone Point.

Schr. Wm. E. Barnes, Barber, Dighton.

Sloop Eliza Seyens, Wood, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark Gladstone, from Guttenburg; [illegible], from [illegible]; [illegible], from [illegible]; Queen of [illegible], from [illegible]; [illegible], from Jacksonville; T. L. Wallace, from New-York; Thomas Hix, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Arr. brig Lady [illegible], from Jamaica for Falmouth, leaking. The steamships Saragossa, Tillie, Prometheus and Falcon are detained here by a northeast wind.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 5.—Arr. bark Talisman, from Rio for orders. Passed up for Baltimore—Bark Agnes Lovitt, from New-York; brig Annie D. Torry, from New-York for Norfolk; schr. Willie, for the West Indies. Passed out—Gray Eagle, for Rio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Arr. S. D. Carleton and General Windham, from Liverpool; Manzanita, from Manilla; Dirigo, from Baltimore, Norway from Cardiff. Sld. Carmorant, for Liverpool; French Gunboat Entre-Casteaux, for Tahiti.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—The steamship Etna, Captain Jones, which left New-York Aug. 24, for Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.—The steamship Maine arrived here to-day from New-York.

THE BOY MAGICIAN;

OR,

The Secrets of the Sea.

CHAPTER I.

THE PRISONER OF MID-OCEAN.

Late one summer afternoon, a dozen years ago, a solitary white man stood before an idolatrous temple on an island in the South Pacific.

He was of middle age, tall, thin and gaunt, with rugged features and sorrowful eyes, and with every sign of goodness and intelligence.

Beside him was a grim stone idol, in grotesque human form, more than twice as tall as himself, which he had just finished, as was indicated by the mallet and chisel in his hands.

"It is done," he muttered. "And these heathen little suspect that I have cut my name and story into the base of this idol."

He ran his eye rapidly over the inscription in question. It was as follows:

"The 8th of May, 1852, I, David Lester, of the firm of Lester & Nichols, of Norfolk, Virginia, sailed as a passenger from Charleston for Hong Kong, *via* Cape Horn, in the ship *Hecla*. A cyclone struck us in mid-ocean, the ship foundered, and we took to the boats, which all filled, with the exception of the one I was in. After drifting several days, during which my companions perished, I reached this island. The idolatrous inhabitants made me a slave in their temple, and for more than four years I have been doing menial offices and carving images. I have been chained every night, and watched continually by day, but have nevertheless made three attempts at escape, and shall soon make another—doubtless my last, as I am resolved to succeed or die, preferring death to a longer captivity. I therefore write these words upon this idol, praying any one who may see them to report my fate, if possible, to my family at Norfolk, Va. Finished this inscription this 7th day of July, 1857."

For several minutes the prisoner contemplated these lines in silence, and then aroused himself, looking warily around.

"Three times I have tried to escape in a canoe," he muttered, "and every time I was caught, and visited with tortures. To be caught again in such an attempt will be certain death. Yet I will risk all the first opportunity that offers. This longing for freedom and my family is becoming a positive madness. Oh, my God! what is that?"

He gazed in perfect stupefaction to the eastward, far out upon the ocean.

There, miles and leagues away, was a ship, her white sails gleaming as she lay becalmed upon the waters!

"A ship! a ship!" cried Lester, sobbingly, "At last, oh Heaven! At last my prayer is answered!"

THE PRISONER'S HOME.

On the east bank of the Elizabeth River, just out of Norfolk, and overlooking Hampton Roads, stood a beautiful cottage, the home of the wife and daughter of David Lester, the prisoner of the lone island in the far Pacific.

Near the close of a lovely afternoon in May, Mrs. Lester and her daughter sat together upon their front verandah.

The mother was a lovely, sweet-faced, sad-eyed woman of two-and-thirty years.

The daughter, Amy Lester, not yet fifteen, was a strange compound of child and woman.

"You are thinking of father, dear mother?" murmured the maiden, as she marked the lady's longing gaze.

"Yes, child. Your father, my husband—where is he? Somewhere under the sea waves, wrecked on a desert island, or languishing on a hostile shore? It is five years since he left us on that fatal voyage to China. My reason assures me that he is dead; yet, Amy, I can only think of him as living."

"It is so with me, mother," said Amy, with a tremulous quiver of her lips. "I dream often that he is living—that he is coming home!"

"We need him in a hundred ways," said Mrs. Lester, sighing. "If anything were to happen to me, Amy, I shudder to think what would become of you! You have been brought up in luxury, and would feel keenly any change to poverty."

"Are we not rich, then, mother?" asked Amy, in surprise.

"I supposed so, dear, until three years ago," replied the mother, sadly. "Your father was a merchant and shipowner, a partner of Colonel Nichols. But two years ago Colonel Nichols informed me that the outstanding debts of the firm more than balanced the assets; in short, Amy, that he was on the verge of bankruptcy, his fortune and ours alike wrecked!"

"I don't like Colonel Nichols!" said Amy, thoughtfully. "If he lost all his money with ours, how does he live in such grand style? To whom do his ships and great house belong?"

"To his nephew, Ally Bell. Colonel Nichols is Ally's guardian. The Colonel has nothing of his own, excepting a farm or two up country which were not risked in the business."

Amy contracted her little brows reflectively, and was about to reply, when the garden gate swung on its hinges, and a boyish figure came lightly up the walk.

"It's Ally, mother—it's Ally Bell!" exclaimed Amy, all smiles and blushes. "I'll bring him to you."

The young girl ran lightly down the verandah steps and met the newcomer, linking her arm in his, and drawing him gently toward the house.

He was a lad of seventeen, an orphan, the nephew and ward of Colonel Nichols. Bright and gay and handsome, Allen Bell was also impetuous, ardent and intelligent—one of those noble, manly boys who mature early into grand and noble men. Boy as he was, he loved Amy Lester with a pure and chivalrous love, which bade fair to deepen in time into the great love of his life.

He was the bearer of a letter from his uncle to Mrs. Lester, and having delivered it he strolled with Amy down the wide garden walks into the cool shadows of a grove at the bottom of the garden.

"I've been expecting you this good while, Ally," said Amy, with charming frankness. "I thought you would be down here to try those scientific experiments to-day."

"We'll try them to-night, Amy," replied Ally. "The blue lights show better at night. I'm getting along finely in my chemistry, Amy. I like it best of all my studies."

"I am sure you do," said Amy, earnestly. "You are the nicest boy I ever saw!"

Ally Bell laughed aloud. Amy's childlike simplicity and outspoken truthfulness were her greatest charm in his eyes.

"The sight of that brig yonder," said Ally, "reminds me that I promised to meet Colonel Nichols on board of it directly after I delivered that letter to your mother. I must go now, but you may expect me as soon as it's dark."

He clasped her in his arms and kissed her.

For a minute the youthful lovers stood at the garden gate, toward which they had slowly walked, and here they parted soberly—Ally to go down to the brig where he had engaged to meet his uncle, and Amy to return to her mother.

She found Mrs. Lester, the open letter in her lap, silent and motionless as a statue, her attitude that of profound despair.

"What is it, mother?" cried Amy, in wild alarm, springing to her side.

Mrs. Lester looked at her daughter with a woe-stricken face.

"O, Amy!" she cried, turning to that brave, childish heart for strength and comfort. "Colonel Nichols writes me that we are beggars! He reminds me that he has asked me three several times to marry him. And, Amy, he says he knows your father to be dead, and he offers himself to me for the last time. He reminds me of my ill-health, of your youth and helplessness. And he says," and Mrs. Lester's voice broke down in a tempest of sobs, "that on the one hand he offers me wealth, comfort, and happiness, on the other poverty and sorrow. If I refuse him, he swears to turn us out of our home to-morrow!"

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Amy, with a sharp cry, as she hid her face in her mother's bosom.

CHAPTER II.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

Before Ally Bell reached the brig lying at the wharf, his uncle, Colonel Nichols, had been there and arranged with the Captain, who went by the name of Hiley, to carry Ally off to China, for which service the Colonel promised to give the Captain the brig and $10,000, in case the boy never came back. Hiley was a murderer, whose real name was Sprouls, and Colonel Nichols knew it. And Colonel Nichols had robbed Mrs. Lester, and now wanted to rob his nephew and have him murdered, and Hiley knew that, and resolved that Ally Bell should never see Norfolk again.

"Where is the lad?" he asked as he and Colonel Nichols finished drinking success to their nefarious schemes, to which the Colonel replied:

"He should be here at this very moment. Ah, I hear his step on deck now! Here he comes!"

Even as he spoke Ally Bell came hurrying into the cabin, his face flushed with pleasurable excitement.

"I'm just in time to see you off, Captain Hiley," he said, not noticing the guilty looks of the conspirators. "The wind is fair, and the crew anxious. A good voyage to you, Captain. Bring me some rare shells when you return. They are for a little girl's cabinet, and must be pretty!"

"Aye, aye, Mr. Allen," responded the Captain, heartily. "Didn't you see my collection of shells in yonder state-room? No? You are welcome to your choice of them all, Sir."

He advanced, and flung open the state-room door.

Ally bent forward and looked in.

With a quick thrust, Hiley pushed him into the little room, and hurriedly locked the door.

With an exultant smile Colonel Nichols said adieu and went ashore.

The next minute the hurried tramping of feet was blended with the songs of the stout seamen, as the brig moved slowly from the wharf toward the sea.

Ally's first thought, on finding himself shut up in Captain Hiley's state-room, was that the two men were joking—merely intending to scare him a little, and then let him out; but he soon discovered that the *Quickstep*—the brig was so named—had left her wharf, and was standing down the Elizabeth River toward the ocean.

The truth flashed upon him!

"I see it all!" he cried, leaping to his feet. "Hiley is taking me to sea with him! Captain Hiley!" he shouted, pounding on the wall. "open the door, this minute! Let me out, or it will be bad for you!"

No reply was made to him—no attention paid to his cries.

He saw that he was fast.

For a moment he was stunned by the knowledge of his situation.

Then he drew up his slight, boyish figure proudly, his eyes flashing defiance.

"The thing for me to do," he mused, "is to help myself. A boy who can't fight his own way will never be a man!"

Drawing from his pocket a match, of which he usually carried a supply, he lighted the candle in its box at one end of the state-room.

"I see," he mentally commented, looking around, in the light thus furnished. "Here's a whole dray load of boxes and bundles. And here's a cannon too," added Ally—"a small one, which is expected, no doubt, to bring a big price from those simple natives in the South Sea.

"I can use this thing," thought the boy, with kindling eyes. "I have plenty of powder in my pocket!"

He had bought this powder just before he came aboard of the brig, for the experiments he had promised to show Amy that very evening.

Without more ado, Ally set at work loading and firing the little cannon as rapidly as possible, smashing the door, and calling out for everybody to keep out of the way. The Captain and crew were frantic with fear, as there was a large quantity of powder in the state-room, and the prospect was that the ship would be blown to atoms. Having filled the state-room and cabin with smoke, Ally seized one of the Captain's revolvers, burst open the shattered door, rushed upon deck, and leaped into the river.

"Thunder and lightning!" cried Hiley, startled beyond expression. "After that boy, all of you! Satan himself is in him! A hundred dollars to the man who first puts a hand upon him!"

With a yell, as of blood-hounds, half a dozen of Hiley's men splashed into the river, incited by the promise of money, and sprang to the pursuit, while Hiley, hastily lowering a boat, rowed after his men, whom he soon overtook, one after another, and ordered into the boat. They then pulled on after Ally, who had distanced the men while they were in the water, but who could not compete with the boat. Arriving at an old sunken schooner, a long way from the shore, the boy climbed upon the topmast, and looked back at Hiley, who was rapidly approaching. The Captain felt sure of his prey, and was telling his men how to seize the boy, when Ally suddenly fell from the topmast, as if shot, and immediately sunk from sight.

"Thunder and lightning!" cried Hiley, "he's gone!"

"Gone?" echoed all the men in chorus.

"Yes, gone!" and Hiley sprang to his feet, bending forward. "I saw him go! He fell back into the water, and went down like a bullet, without the least cry! Pull for your lives!"

The men obeyed. The boat was quickly beside the topmost. But no trace of the boy could be found!

"I'll take my Bible oath," said Hiley, "that the young salamander has not gone toward the nearest shore—or any other. A cramp or a shark has took him!"

The eyes of the scheming villain lit up strangely, almost savagely.

"And such being the fact, men, added he, "we may as well give up the search."

The men resumed their oars, the Captain the tiller, and the boat returned in silence to the brig, *with Ally clinging quietly to the stern*—his head just far enough out of the water to enable him to breathe—and there he continued to stay until the boat returned to the brig.

And then, the boat being left in the water, at the stern of the brig, it occurred to Ally to unfasten the boat from its painter, let it drift down stream some distance, then climb into it, and row away for Norfolk, which he at once did.

For a minute or two the boat continued to speed away in the darkness.

And then Ally climbed out of the water into it, with a long sigh of relief, and seized a pair of oars resolutely.

Crouching out of sight in the bottom of the boat, he began rowing shorewards—but softly, for he was still near the brig, and the night was so calm he feared his enemies would hear him.

There was only too much occasion, as it proved, for this caution.

The boat had not been gone ten minutes from the brig, when Captain Hiley, wishing to go ashore to see Colonel Nichols, made his way aft, and discovering its disappearance at once sent a couple of men after it in another boat.

Ally seeing that he must again take to the water, took the oars along with him, and went drifting seaward, with nothing but a pair of oars to support him.

The night had now fully set in and the tide ran fast. Cramped and chilled by his long continuance in the water, the boy was whirled along, growing weaker every moment; but just as hope was at its ebb, he suddenly beheld a sail behind him, rapidly approaching, under the force of a freshening breeze.

"A brig, certain!" he groaned, after a long look at the nearing cloud of canvas. "It must be old Hiley's! The wind having come again, he is off for the Pacific Ocean!"

He regarded the brig, as it came nearer, asking himself if he should hail her.

"Let her be what she may," he muttered, "friend or foe, I must hail her! My strength is used up! I shall soon slip off from these oars and drown! Fortunately the brig is coming straight toward me. I will hail her!"

He waited till the brig was near him, and then carried his resolve into execution. His feeble call was heard and answered, the brig hove to, a boat was lowered, and he was taken aboard the stranger. The boy had only strength enough to learn that the brig was *not* Hiley's, and then he fainted.

CHAPTER III.

MORE VILLANY.

Captain Hiley, verily believing that Ally was drowned, went ashore to inform Colonel Nicholas of the fact. He found the Colonel just coming from Mrs. Lester's cottage, where he had gone an hour before, and stunned Amy by informing her that Ally Bell, her lover and hero, was being carried off to sea in the *Quickstep*, and that she would never see him again.

The Colonel heard Hiley's story about Ally's disappearance with breathless interest, as they walked along the beach; after which the two villains congratulated themselves upon the boy's being thus completely taken out of their path.

While discussing the matter, they heard the sound of oars, and soon saw a boat approaching the shore opposite a cottage belonging to an old retired sailor named Nicholas Collins, which was situated at the foot of Mrs. Lester's garden. In the boat was a man, and along with him was a female, sobbing convulsively. Colonel Nichols, with surprise and alarm, recognized the voice of the weeper as that of Amy Lester. She and her companion left the boat and entered the cottage, from the windows of which a light soon shone. Colonel Nichols and Capt. Hiley crept beneath a window, to spy and listen. They soon learned that Collins had rowed Amy to the brig in search of Ally, and that she had there heard of his attempt to escape and his consequent death by drowning.

Amy was vehement in her denunciations of Colonel Nichols, and declared that if Ally was really dead, she would raise the whole country against his uncle who had compassed his death.

On attempting to raise to go home, Amy found she was too weak to walk, and sent Collins for her mother to come to her. As soon as the old sailor left the cottage, Colonel Nichols proposed to Hiley that he should carry Amy off instead of Ally, and leave her on a plantation of his on the coast, down by Cape Henry, so as to silence her dangerous tongue, and also to give him a hold on her mother. The Captain agreed to this, and they entered the cottage, coming upon Amy so suddenly that, in her weak state, she was so completely overcome that she fainted away.

"So much the better!" said Nichols, stooping and gathering her in his arms. "Now lead the way to your boat, Hiley. On the way, you must overset Collins' boat, to make him think she did it herself in a wild mood."

He hurried out of the cottage bearing his frail burden. Hiley followed hastily, and the two made their way to the spot where Collins' boat lay. It was but the work of a moment for Hiley to push off the little craft and overset it.

"There, they'll think the girl got wild with grief and was drowned in an attempt to search for Ally again!" said the Colonel exultantly, tossing Amy's white apron upon the beach. "That apron will fix the matter beyond a doubt! The wind is rising, Hiley. You had better take advantage of it!"

The two hurried to the waiting boat. Hiley laid the unconscious Amy in the bottom, and then seized the oars and rowed rapidly toward the brig.

Nichols, full of exultation, looked after the boat until it was lost to view.

"My first plan was successful!" he muttered. "Ally is dead! I am a rich man! And my second plan promises a like success! When Margaret Lester's heart is nearly broken at Amy's loss, I will offer to restore her child on condition that she will marry me! The day of my full triumph is near!"

He looked with gloating eyes seaward, exulting in his evil success, until at last, nearly an hour later, the sails of the *Quickstep* filled, and the brig moved swiftly toward the sea, taking with her Margaret Lester's only comfort—the distant father's star of hope!

CHAPTER IV.

LESTER ESCAPES AND HEARS FROM HOME.

We left David Lester on his lonely island, planning his escape, with a ship in sight from the elevated point where he was at work. He waited till night, and till a priest of the idolatrous temple came to chain him in his dungeon, where they nightly confined him; and then suddenly leaping upon the priest, he bore him to the floor, chained and gagged him, disguised himself in his priestly robes, stained his face brown with dirt, went to the shore where the canoes were lying, entered one of them, and paddled out to sea in the direction in which he had seen the ship.

He paddled for hours with all his strength, and had gone so far that the lights of the island could not be seen, and yet no ship had been found; and now the wind was rising, and a storm was threatening.

"Oh, God! Am I forsaken?" he cried, in an awful anguish, seized with a fear that the wind would take the ship from him. "Must I perish here?"

At that moment, when hope was dying, he beheld a sight that turned all his wild woe into yet wilder ecstasy.

There, to the northward, was the ship, standing directly toward him, with all sails set to catch the rising breeze, and not half a mile away.

"Yes, there she is," he shouted. "She is coming this way. I am saved—saved!"

He raised his arms to Heaven in a mute thanksgiving and sobbed aloud, the glad tears streaming down his worn and haggard cheeks.

The ship came nearer and nearer.

He redoubled his wild shouts, his heart and soul in his voice.

An answering cry came suddenly from the ship's deck, and she drew steadily nearer—swerved from her course slightly, and a rope was thrown from her deck, falling into his canoe.

He seized the rope in desperate eagerness, and a group of sailors leaning over the ship's side drew him aboard.

In an instant more the ship had resumed her course, and was moving in stately fashion before the breeze.

"Safe at last!" murmured Lester, leaning against the bulwarks, weak and nerveless as an infant. "Oh, the gladness of this hour!"

Poor man! He did not dream at that moment that his adverse fate was even then relentlessly closing around him; that he was on one of his own ships—the *Cyclone*; that that ship was commanded by a bitter foe in league with Colonel Nichols, who on recognizing him, would without remorse, consign him again to the mercies of the Pacific in his Indian canoe.

On inquiry, Lester learned that the vessel was the *Cyclone*, and in the light of the cabin lamp recognized her Captain. Tearing off his priestly robe, and wiping the stain from his face with its coarse folds, he exclaimed:

"Captain Sales, don't you know me?"

"David Lester!" cried the Captain, turning ashy pale, and grasping his stationary seat as though he had received a shock.

Lester wiped his brows and sat down, the Captain taking a seat opposite him.

He had so much to ask, that his emotions choked his utterance, and prevented him from observing the look of deadly hatred with which the Captain regarded him. But he finally plied his questions fast, and learned that his wife yet lived, that his daughter Amy had grown into a lovely girl, and that both wife and daughter had long mourned him as dead. He also learned of his wife's poverty.

"Colonel Nichols settled up the firm affairs," said the Captain, reservedly, "and there was nothing left for Mrs. Lester. She has been living on his bounty these two or three years! When your interest in this ship was sold, I bought it. The Colonel owns the other half!"

"But this is a base fraud!" exclaimed Lester. "The Colonel has been untrue to the trust I reposed in him! I have had suspicions of his integrity during my long exile, but I have never dared to entertain them. I'll settle matters straight on my return. I can prove my claims and bring him to justice—the dastardly villain! My poor Margaret!" and he groaned.

Lester's threat concerning Nichols seemed to stir up all the malice of the Captain's nature. He beheld his interest in the ship, fraudulently acquired, threatened, and he hated still more the lawful owner whose right in the *Cyclone* he had usurped.

"If report speaks truly," he said, "Mrs. Lester need not be called 'poor.' Colonel Nichols has long been paying her attentions, and when I left port, five months ago, the story was that they were engaged. The Colonel told me himself that he loved her, and meant to marry her. No doubt by this time they are married!"

This cruel thrust struck home to the poor husband's heart, and uttering a great cry, he fell forward with his face upon the table, while the Captain regarded him with a look of mingled hatred and exultation. The New-York Ledger containing the continuation of this story is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots. Ask for the number dated Sept. 18, and in it you will get the next installment. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world.

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